D.D.B.

Chemical Allocations—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 144 No. 7 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — August 16, 1943

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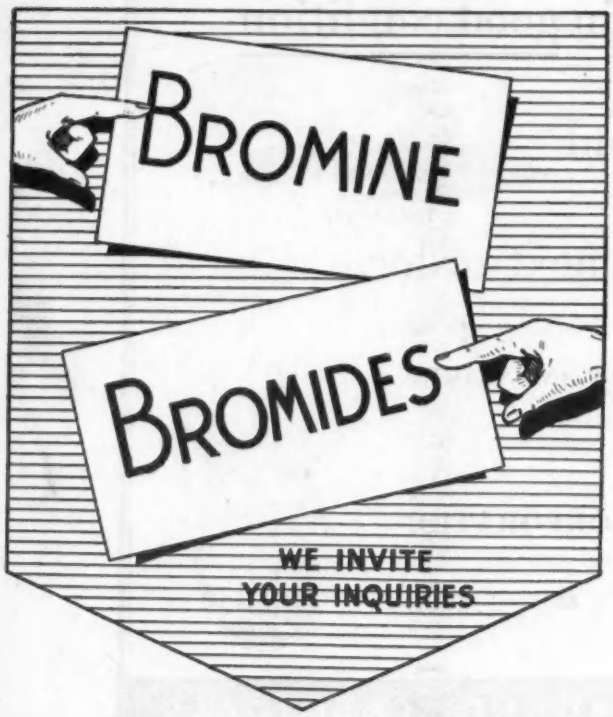

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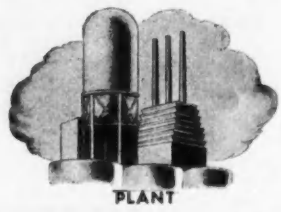
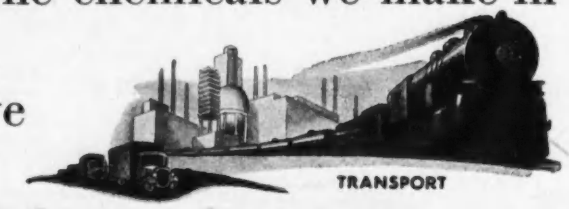
The chemicals we make in our 

we 

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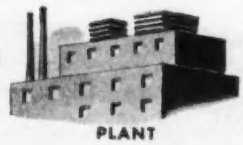
tank cars for you to use in your 

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No. 7 | August 16, 1943 | Volume 144

Drug Manufacturers Sugar Quota Increased 20 Percent

OPD Washington Bureau

A 20 percent increase in the allotment of sugar for manufacture of drugs and medicines was authorized August 12 by the Office of Price Administration. At the same time the allotment for stipulated bakery and cereal products was increased by the same amount and for the manufacture of fruit spreads by 40 percent.

The supplementary allotments, which are made possible by the improved shipping situation, are in addition, it was said, to the flat increase of 10 percent in sugar allotments to all industrial sugar users, announced August 9. The combined increases will bring sugar allotments for many manufacturers up to the amount they used during the corresponding periods of 1941, and in some instances may even exceed this amount.

Of the increased sugar for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, OPA said:—

It has been represented to OPA that the inventories of drugs and medicines have declined to a dangerously low level, and that increased allotments of sugar to permit the manufacture of these products will aid in maintaining the health needs of the public. These representations are endorsed by the National Research Council and the War Production Board.

The supplementary allotments will be issued by local War Price and Rationing Boards when industrial users apply for their September-October allotments after August 15. Applications are to be filed on OPA Form R-315 and in addition must contain certain other information depending on the commodity which is to be produced.

In computing allotments for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, producers must first determine what proportion of the total sugar used in 1941 was used in the production of these drugs and medicines. The increase is computed by finding 20 percent of the proportion used in the manufacture of these products in 1941, and applying it to the total sugar base for August, September, and October, 1943.

For example, a manufacturer who in 1941 used a total of 5,000 pounds of sugar, of which 50 percent was used for drugs and medicines, will be allowed a 20 percent increase on the 50 percent, rather than on his total sugar use for the year.

WMC Lists Essential Industries and Activities

OPD Washington Bureau

Steps to provide more effective control over the transfer of workers in war industry, to hold necessary workers in war production, and for the more orderly induction of men under the Selective Service System were announced August 14 by the War Manpower Commission.

Declaring that the time has come when every worker must justify himself in terms of his contribution to the war effort and that fathers can no longer be deferred as a group from military service unless they obtain essential jobs in essential industries, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Commission, outlined the steps as follows:—

Establishment of a list of critical occupations covering skills urgently needed in the war effort. Workers possessing such skills must get into war industry or supporting civilian activities by October 1 or lose further claim to selective service occupational deferment. In order to insure accurate channeling of workers with these critical skills to the most urgent war jobs, provision was made for their hiring only upon referral by or with consent of the U. S. Employment Service.

Selective Service local boards were instructed to give greater consideration than ever before to occupational deferment. In determining the "replaceability" of a worker the boards are instructed to consider the actual and immediate effect of his induction on vital production. They are to take into account not merely the national shortage of his skill, but available replacements for even unskilled workers and current local shortages of skilled or unskilled labor.

Establishment of new standards for permitting the transfer of civilian workers from job to job. These standards are based on experience under employment stabilization plans and will be written into all such plans by October 15. They are intended to stimulate transfer from less essential to more essential war jobs, and to reduce the unnecessary shifting of workers from job to job which has pyramided turnover and interfered with vital production in many plants. Broad powers to determine when a transfer is in the interest of the war effort are given to local and regional WMC offices.

Extension of the list of nondeferrable activities and occupations, providing that all men of military age must transfer from such jobs or be placed first on the list for induction by local boards. This will insure that the first fathers to be drafted will be those who are contributing least to the war effort.

—Continued on page 57

—O-P-D—

August Chemical Allocations

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for August under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division. Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern an end use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage which received raw material. For example, a limitation order might reduce the production of a particular item to 50 percent of a base year. With such an item an allocation percentage of 30 percent of the 50 percent.

In other cases, the allocation order itself requires the reporting of a base year, in which case the figure represents the proportion of the base year granted. These are usually indicated under each chemical. All consumers in the same end-use class received the same percentage grant for use. Because of excessive inventories or other causes not all individual consumers were granted the right to buy new material to the amount indicated.

Acetic Anhydride

Requests granted in full for aspirin, acetanilid, acetophenetidin, and other uses for which it was requested; with exception of cellulose acetate for plastics, yarn, and staple fibre, which were allocated as required for cellulose acetate under order M-326.

Acrylic Resins

Temporary improvement in production made possible full allocation against all requests.

Acrylonitrile

Temporary availability of acrylonitrile makes it possible to allow the request for this material for pharmaceutical products for essential civilian uses 100 percent.

Alkanolamines

Monoethanolamine — gas purification requests cut 50 percent, miscellaneous requests were cut 40 percent. All other requests denied.

Diethanolamine — chemical manufacturing requests were cut 60 percent, miscellaneous requests were cut 50 percent.

Diethylethanlamine — all civilian requests were denied.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous

All requests for essential uses granted in full.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Anilin

Anilin oil and salt requested for dyestuffs for August was restricted to 85 percent of the average quantity used during the first six months of this year. Requests for all other uses were granted in full.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

Allocation policy for aromatic petroleum solvents and coaltar xylol remains the same as that of last month. Numerous consumers are still being diverted from coaltar to petroleum xylol. Petroleum xylol continues to replace coaltar xylol for use in resin solutions, and in rotogravure inks.

Toluene range solvents are still being allocated only to aircraft finishes, bar-

—Continued on page 7

—O-P-D—

WFA Deliveries to June 30

Up to June 30 the War Food Administration's deliveries at shipside for export to the United Nations included the following commodities:—

	Pounds Jan. to June 30, 1943	Pounds Cumulative Since April 29, 1941
Acetic acid	.....	40,005
Allspice	960	1,788
Anise seed	540	540
Baking powder	11,250	11,250
Baking soda	1,354	26,746
Bay leaves	1,878	23,543
Beef suet	54,750	212,887
Candles	38,200	167,700
Caraway oil	352	598
Cardamom	240	240
Carotene (in oil)	10,656	16,415
Cinnamon	859	2,089
Citric acid, granular	1,211,790	1,406,930
Cloves (ground)	629	629
Codliver oil	.....	152,320
Coriander	550	1,180
Cornstarch	108,723,344	460,833,488
Cotton, linters	564,480	17,769,920
Cumin	.....	1,380
Cyanacetamide	.....	8,826
Dextrose	109,760	111,331
Diacetone glusonic acid	10,350	24,551
Dipentine	.....	240,622
Eggs, dried	93,794,646	259,792,856
Enzymes	9,413	43,707
Essential oils, misc.	37,188	37,188
Fruit extracts, synthetic	.....	28,747
Gelatin	446	45,924
Ginger	.....	274
Grapefruit oil	13,934	40,548
Halibut liver oil	.....	672
Hops	8,960	46,204
Kola nuts	.....	114,778
Lard	215,813,712	1,040,947,067
Lemon oil	152,109	314,909
Linseed cake	.....	416,701
Linseed oil, inedible	824,434	831,167
Milk, dry, powder, mixture A	20,832	54,432
Milk, dry, skim	119,084,772	283,943,972
Milk, dry, whole	4,375,637	7,921,267
Multivitamin tablets	5,500	5,500
Mustard flour	307,266	337,582
Mustard seed	.....	368
Nutmeg oil	100	503
Oleomargarin	21,992,415	54,954,474
Oleo oil	6,284,470	12,997,750
Orange oil	.....	21,961
Peanuts, shelled, raw	.....	5,214,720
Pectin, dry, liquid	898,576	3,663,632
Pepper	4,358	22,021
Peppermint oil	136,155	189,839
Pine oil	.....	3,332,867
Pine tar oil	.....	986,496
Pine tar, tarol	1,010,240	10,132,893
Pinene	582,400	1,584,280
Pitch	.....	780,895
Pork fat, rendered	4,943,777	8,037,217
Riboflavin	157	157
Rosin, gum	35,755,120	142,004,750
Rosin, liquid	2,257,920	15,544,309
Rosin, wood	2,882,880	55,772,190
Salad oils, edible	175,881,675	263,478,776
Salt	262,352	2,944,916
Sassafras oil	.....	2,240
Shortening	47,293,207	51,219,822
Soap, laundry, toilet	10,979,312	15,401,211
Sorbose	41,494	101,168
Soybeans	29,688,960	62,314,050
Starch, laundry	26,880	26,880
Soyflour, grits	59,038,932	96,677,292
Spices, misc.	5,046	5,046
Stearic acid	1,330,560	14,006,720
Sugar, gran	217,341,363	450,755,650
Tallow, edible	12,141,154	25,702,425
Tarene	519,680	2,262,535
Turpentine	.....	14,859,647
Vanilla beans	4	433
Vanillin	2	2
Vitamin A	188,673	960,174
Vitamin B_1	26,848	32,515
Vitamin B_6	1	2
Vitamin C, powdered	61,949	70,547
Vitamin C, tablets	25,010,000	27,410,000
Viosterol	23	23
Wormseed oil	500	8,698
Yeast	804,693	816,405

—O-P-D—

N.A.R.D. Cancels Annual Convention

National Association of Retail Druggists has cancelled its annual convention, the first interruption in forty-five years. Cancelling of the convention was predicated on the urgent need for transportation facilities for civilian and military personnel.

N.P.V.L.A. Convention Set for Oct. 27-29

The dates for the 1943 "convention at home" of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., have been set for October 27, 28 and 29. Decision to hold a "convention at home" was due to the expressed desire of the Office of Defense Transportation that the Association again forego holding its convention at some city necessitating traveling on the part of the members.

Classification Standards For Commodities Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Volume I of the standard classified list of commodities that has been in preparation for more than a year by a staff of technical experts of the government and expected some day to supersede all other commodity classification lists now in use by the various agencies of the government has just come off the presses and is now being circulated among the departments.

Some 650 printed pages in length, the list is to be followed by a second volume containing an alphabetical index of the items classified and by other volumes containing a description and the standard units of measure for the various commodities.

The document is something that has long been desired, not only within the government but also by business firms whose operations are tied in closely with the functions of government in the commodity fields. Its adoption by all departments and by

—Continued on page 51

—O-P-D—

Cement Institute Gets Stay on F.T.C. Order

Chicago, Aug. 9, 1943

Judge William M. Sparks of the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh District last week granted the Cement Institute and seveniy-five cement manufacturing companies a stay from the execution of the Federal Trade Commission's order abolishing the multiple basing point delivered price system used by the companies in basing their prices upon shipping costs at points nearest the market.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug 13, 1943	Aug. 6, 1943	Aug 14, 1942
137.1	137.5	140.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

With the exception of a few members of the naval stores family, chemicals and related materials were characterized by softening prices insofar as any new aspects arose last week. Price activity as a whole was quite narrowly confined; all of it was in the vegetable sections.

Business plodded along the warwork highway and the relatively inconspicuous byways to civilian production at almost the same speed and of the volume it has had for sometime. There was some lessening of governmental civilian buying in the realms of lend-lease and such.

OPA did some of the expected price-ceiling, but the greater part of the expectations in that direction, such as that on sulphuric acid and that on peppermint oil, remained unrealized.

Prices were advanced on dark and medium gum rosins and destructively distilled wood turpentine.

Coriander, Canary Seeds Future Shipments Offered

Firm offerings of North African coriander and canary seeds for future shipment to the United States were placed before some forty-six representatives of the seed trade on August 11 at a meeting called and presided over by the United States Commercial Company. The presiding government official was Joseph Kline, attached to the Washington office of the USCC.

After some preliminary discussion, mainly historical and concerned with the manner in which the USCC had sold canary, coriander, cumin and fenugreek to the trade last June, Mr. Kline gave the offerings as follows:—

Coriander seed, 1943 crop, 3,000 tons; immediately available, 3,690 tons at 6 cents per pound, f.o.b. Casablanca, Morocco. Canary seed, 1943 crop, 7,500 tons; immediately available, 5,500 tons at 5.17 cents per pound, f.o.b. Casablanca, Morocco.

This led to discussion about just how much coriander and canary seed is available at Casablanca. The discussion centered on the statistics cabled USCC from the French government selling agency in Casablanca. In coriander the question was:—Is the total quantity of seed in sight 6,690 tons—the 1943 crop, plus a carryover, or is it 3,690 tons—new crop plus a carryover? Mr. Kline was unable to clarify the position, which was just as obscure in the canary seed figures. He was informed that the 1939 import totals from Casablanca were approximtely 1,324 tons of coriander and 1,942 tons of canary. However, Mr. Kline requested that those interested in buying submit in writing the quantity of seed desired and the price they would pay.

The preliminary part of the meeting centered mainly on the position of import agents, what service they perform, what they should receive

—Continued on page 56

—O-P-D—

Texas Cotton Growers At Odds with Oil Mills

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 13, 1943

A dispute between cotton growers and cotton oil mills may reduce the amount of seed processed this season in Texas. Cotton harvest already is under way in many counties of the State, and growers are complaining that the oil mill operators refuse to promise delivery of any definite amount of cottonseed meal, cake and hulls from the seed. These products are standard diet of livestock which

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Surplus Materials Price Regulation Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

To simplify and speed sales of surplus stores of iron, steel and copper products, and other essential war items from industrial stockpiles, the Office of Price Administration has revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 204 to cover pricing of all idle or surplus materials, regardless of whether or not they are subject to any War Production Board order,

—O-P-D—

Copper Sulphate Ceiling On 'Works' Basis in West

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to the copper sulphate price regulation, MPR-354, to place the pricing of this material in the West back on an "f.o.b. works" basis was issued by OPA August 13. When MPR-354 was first issued the pricing was on an f.o.b. basis, later it was changed to a "delivered" basis.

Officials said that it since has been found that pricing on an f.o.b. basis is the usual practice in the West, and it was decided to change the regulation accordingly.

The amendment, No. 4 to MPR-354, is effective August 18.

—O-P-D—

Homer S. Burns Retires From Freeport Sulphur

Homer S. Burns has resigned, effective September 1, as assistant vice-president and power superintendent of the Freeport Sulphur Company. Mr. Burns, who is now seventy, was construction superintendent when the Freeport Company developed Bryanmound dome, where the first sulphur mined in Texas was produced late in 1912. At that time the sulphur industry was just starting, with only one mine in operation.

Mr. Burns subsequently built three more plants at Bryanmound, Freeport's Hoskins Mound, Tex., plant in 1923 and its Grande Ecaille, La., plant in 1933. The six plants represented a total horsepower of 37,432 and a daily capacity of 20,000,000 gallons of superheated water.

Mr. Burns, who has lived in New Orleans for the past ten years, plans to retire with his wife to their home in Wake Forest, N. C.

—O-P-D—

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Refrigerants Ban Tighter

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to order M-28 covering chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants will now require consideration by the General Industrial Equipment Division of the War Production Board of all applications for allocations on an individual basis. Requirements for refrigerants used in all food processing, storage and dispensing units are excepted under the terms of the amendment.

Classes III and IV of the order have been broken down to subclassifications to provide more detailed information on requests for allocations and to allow the setting up of more efficient controls over applications for and uses of these refrigerants. Requirements for filing of inventory statements of all stocks of these refrigerants on hand, have been broadened to include all users as well as suppliers. These reports must be filed by the twentieth of each month showing the inventory position as of the fifteenth of the month.

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Coaltar Prices Ceiled At March, 1942, Level

OPD Washington Bureau

Dollars-and-cents ceilings, based on March, 1942, prices at individual plants, were established for coaltar as the maximums producers may charge in their sales, the Office of Price Administration announced August 14.

Specific ceilings for coaltar produced at each of the ninety-five plants in operation, representing seventy companies, are listed in the new regulation which replaces the general maximum price regulation's control over prices of this basic commodity. The bulk of the prices listed in the new measure, regulation No. 447, effective August 20, are producers' current plant prices.

Advances in price and expansion of production under the impetus of wartime demand have enabled producers, despite increases in costs, to show profits which compare favorably with profits during the prewar base period of 1936-39, OPA said.

OPA's price analysis showed that the March, 1942, average price of coaltar was 5.58 cents per gallon. This is the average of the maximums set in regulation 447. The average price in October, 1941, was 4.96 cents per gallon, and in 1940 it was 4.6 cents, compared with an average of 4.7 cents during the 1936-39 period. The advances in prices were accompanied by increases in total sales volume so that in 1942 sales were 37 percent over the annual average of 346,000,000 gallons in the prewar base period, OPA says.

The new regulation establishes maximum prices, f.o.b. producer's plant. The prices include charges for loading on cars, trucks, or barges if shipment is to be made by such means instead of by pipeline. Specific ceilings are set for each individual producer at his March, 1942, levels. If a producer was not selling coaltar in March, 1942, OPA will determine his maximum prices on the basis of the prices charged during that month by his nearest competitor.

The regulation provides, in accordance with the industry's practice, that in measuring the quantity of coaltar sold, temperature corrections shall be made on the basis of 60° F., and provision is also made for price adjustments where the water content is in excess of 2 percent.

Although the listed prices vary for individual plants, the variations are based on the situation of each producer and generally will result in substantially uniform delivered costs to purchasers. The variations are the result of such factors as distance of producers from consuming points, available modes of transportation, and volume and constancy of supply. The regulation was reviewed and discussed with producers at an OPA industry-wide conference June 30.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Chrome Alum:—1,200 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 43, opening August 27.

Fuel Oil:—Supplies of as required during the period October 1 to January 31, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 8003-F09, opening August 23.

Fuel Oil and Kerosene:—Supplies of as required during the period October 1 to September 30, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 8000-F09, opening August 26.

Lime-Potash:—5 tons, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-1535, opening August 16.

Medicinal Specialties:—Supplies of as required during the period ending March 31, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 65, opening August 27.

Pharmaceuticals:—Supplies of, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Medical Section, Washington (25); circular 739, opening August 20.

Potassium Sulphocyanate:—60 bottles, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 68, opening August 27.

Soda Ash:—2,700 pounds, Contracting Officer, Army Service Forces, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City (1), Mo.; invitation QM 23-025-44-11, opening August 17.

Sodium-Metasilicate:—50,000 pounds, Contracting Officer, Army Service Forces, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City (1), Mo.; invitation QM 23-025-44-11, opening August 17.

Starch:—840 pounds, Supply Officer, **Theobroma Oil:**—200 ¼-pound cakes, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 51, opening August 27.

—O-P-D—

Menthol $25 in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 13, 1943

Buyers of Cape aloe offer 80s. per hundredweight. Menthol quoted 115s. per pound.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Pine Tar and Oil Prices Are Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers' sales of pine tar and pine tar oil, products of the naval stores industry used in ship construction and in making cordage, oakum, marine paints and reclaimed rubber, were brought under a separate price regulation August 13 by the Office of Price Administration.

The new regulation will not change the current level of prices which are those previously established by the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, instead of each individual producers' highest March, 1942, prices, the new measure—Maximum Price Regulation No. 446, which becomes effective August 19, 1943—sets specific uniform ceilings for the entire industry.

Not covered by the action are the sales to the Defense Supplies Corporation by specified high cost producers, named in order No. 30 under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Producers' maximum prices per gallon for sales in tankcars are as follows:—Zone A, 24¼ cents delivered;

—Continued on page 60

—O-P-D—

Glass Container Closures Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

All limitations on the use of rubber, either synthetic or natural, as a sealing medium for closures for glass containers have been eliminated from conservation order M-104, as amended August 14 by the War Production Board. The amended order also provides that "frozen blackplate," in small quantities, will be allowed for the manufacture of crown caps for closures for beer and soft drink containers during the third quarter.

Schedule III of the order, which includes chemicals, household and industrial supply closures, has been amended to include cosmetics. Cosmetic producers may make closures from specified types of metal such as used closures and cans, slitter or shear trimmings, etc. During the balance of 1943, the use of this metal by packers is limited to 35 percent of their 1942 closure use. After January 1, 1944, the permitted rate is 65 percent of 1942 use for each calendar year. Inventories of closures held by the cosmetic industry are limited to a 60-day supply, but those producers using less than $500 worth of closures a year are exempt from the inventory requirement.

Disinfectants have been added to the group of products including fungicides, insecticides, and livestock solution sprays. Manufacturers and packers of these products may use blackplate to make closures for 130 percent of their 1942 packing quotas.

—O-P-D—

Ickes Asks Probe of OPA On Crude Oil Stand

OPD Washington Bureau

An investigation of the position of the Office of Price Administration on crude oil prices has been asked of Stabilization Director Fred Vinson by Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes because of OPA again refusing to consider another recommendation for a 35-cent increase.

In a letter to Administrator Ickes August 7, Price Administrator Prentiss Brown again countered the PAW's arguments for a price increase to stimulate new production with the same arguments presented before in turning down the 35-cent increase—higher price for wildcat crude, Government loans for drilling wildcats and price relief in specific areas where such action was shown to be necessary.

Mr. Brown's latest letter was not made public, nor was the reply of Mr. Ickes, said to have been couched in caustic terms. It was made known, however, that as Mr. Ickes dispatched his reply he also called upon Mr. Vinson to adjudicate the controversy.

Coming on the heels of congressional investigations which had developed that domestic crude production had practically reached its peak and soon would begin to decline if new substantial discoveries were not made, Mr. Brown's adamant refusal to con-

—Continued on page 62

The appearance that suppliers all have quantities of glycerin on hand and would fill orders but for the allocation restrictions has given rise to a feeling that the battle against a shortage of glycerin stocks has been won and that some relaxation of allocations might be expected.

Nothing can be farther from the truth. The glycerin supply situation has not improved—if by improvement it is meant that stocks are accumulating. There is an inventory of about 60,000,000 pounds in the hands of suppliers and dealers, but that is the same level as in past months and is the minimum which officials feel should be maintained to avoid any further drastic curtailments of allocations should a sudden military emergency arise.

In the light of recent trade reports—mostly on the optimistic side—the Food Distribution Administration thought it better look into the situation to see if some set of circumstances had developed that gave the trade a slant on supplies different from that had by officials. After taking all factors into consideration, prospects of increased vegetable oil imports, increased use of molasses for making glycerin, and so on, the conclusion is that supplies and present levels of allocations will balance out evenly until the end of the year. In other words, it does not look as though allocations will be cut, nor will they be increased.

OPA Personnel Shifts

Some more personnel changes are in prospect in the OPA's Chemical Branch.

W. E. Fairbanks, chief of the Soap, Glycerin and Wax Polishes Unit, is planning on leaving the agency around the middle of next month, and the report is that J. M. Carey will succeed to the job. Mr. Carey, an economist by profession, now heads up the Coaltar and Dyestuffs Unit, but being a rather active person, may continue to run that one too—although this isn't settled yet.

Robert Deupree, the senior economist of the Soap, Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the branch who stepped in as acting chief of the Drugs and Fine Chemicals Unit when Frank Delgado left, has now been made the chief of the unit by virtue of appointment by Joseph D. Coppock, price executive of the branch.

Oil-Barge Flop

For all practical purposes the government's program for construction of concrete barges to haul oil to the Eastern oil and gas famine area has been dropped. What was once envisioned as a solution to the East's fuel problem by building 115 of these barges to replace some of the withdrawn tankers, turns out to be no solution at all. Instead of 115 barges only thirty-three are to be constructed.

However, nothing should be less surprising to those who have followed developments in the program. From the beginning it had a bad odor—so much so in fact that the Truman committee looked into it and found the program to be full of "greed, fraud and negligence" and wound up by placing the whole business in the hands of the Justice department.

The program was started in the Summer of 1941 and to date only seven boats have been delivered.

Turning Some Bristles Loose

The Defense Supplies Corporation has about completed plans to release a small quantity of its stockpile of hog bristles to the brush trade—which is welcome news to brush manufacturers because they have begun running into a real shortage, especially in the long lengths.

The plan of DSC is to release its supplies to recognized dealers under contract at a stipulated price, a fixed markup, and a fixed price to the buyer. The dealers will be allowed to sell only to manufacturers of brushes and not to other dealers, so that there will be no pyramiding of markups and prices to consumers.

Civilian Goods Outlook

Much has been said recently of a relaxation of restrictions on production of civilian goods, creating the impression that the material supply picture is looking up and the pinch is lessening. There is considerable support for speculation along this line, but not sufficient to create a wave of optimism that civilian production is to start up full blast in the immediate future.

The lid will not be taken off until the European war is ended. The war with Japan will be a totally different war—carried on mostly with ships and planes, making a big land army unnecessary. The material left over from the European war will be enough to knock off the Japs—some say.

What WPB officials are doing now is feeling their way along. Where it is apparent that prewar supplies of such things as vacuum cleaners and other household implements are becoming so worn as to be beyond repair, new production on a limited scale will be permitted, the idea being not to let the civilian front deteriorate any further and to put some industries back to such a state that when the European war ends they can convert quickly back to civilian goods.

Tax Lawing Deferred

The Treasury and Congress have decided to delay the framing of the next tax bill until the matter of amending the contractre-negotiation law has been finished, so that work on the tax bill will have no repercussions in the Treasury's September bond selling campaign.

While the President has set a revenue goal of $12,000,000,000 for the new bill the congressmen who will have to write the bill doubt that such a huge additional sum can be obtained without placing too much of a burden on the taxpayers. They think that about $7,000,000,000 is the limit.

These major trends should be watched as a possible guide to the kind of tax bill Congress will enact: —(1) Sales and redemption of war savings bonds; (2) success or failure of the $15,000,000,000 borrowing program; and (3) operation and receipts of the new 20 percent withholding tax.

Substitute Warwork Draft

The question of drafting fathers and setting a definite limit on the size of the armed forces is beginning to overshadow all other considerations in Washington on the home front. A definite revolt against the recent order of Manpower Commissioner McNutt to the draft boards to start reclassifying the III-A registrants October 1 is taking shape—led by none other than the chairman of the house military affairs committee.

The revolt seems to be based on two considerations—First, that 10,000,000 men are now said to be under arms, plus the 80,000 eighteen-year-olds being inducted monthly is sufficient to win the war; and second, that the statements being issued by Manpower Commissioner McNutt and Selective Service Director Hershey are confusing the country by the conflicting viewpoints expressed.

The impression prevails that the selective service law is being used as a lever to force fathers into essential industries—an attempt to do by subterfuge what Congress has refused to allow to be done directly through the medium of a national service act.

Almost 2,000 Excellents

A total of 1,910 plants and projects have been granted the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production of war materials since this joint award was inaugurated a year ago.

Excellence in production and

—Continued on page 60

Paint Colors Simplification Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

A further reduction in the number of colors in which paints may be produced during the period of the war is being proposed to the paint industry by the standing committee in charge of simplified practice recommendation R144 and simplification committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Copies of the new simplification program, designed to conserve materials for the war effort, are now being distributed among the paint manufacturers by the National Bureau of Standards with the notation that if the program meets with the industry's approval it is to become effective September 1.

By previous action of the industry approving a revision of simplified practice recommendation R144 which became effective January 1, 1942, the number of colors was reduced from 218 to 153 or 30 percent, while certain sizes of containers, particularly the half-gallon size, was eliminated. It is now proposed to carry this program further.

Except for the elimination of the one-pound package of patching plas-

—Continued on page 45

—O-P-D—

Acetic, Acetaldehyde Under Allocation

The allocation order M-243 restricting the purchase of acetic anhydride has been revised to cover purchases of acetic acid and acetaldehyde, WPB has announced. The order becomes effective September 1. However, directives will be issued shortly to control distribution during August. Acetic acid of less than 12 percent concentration produced at plants at which there are no facilities for further chemical conversion, is exempt. As revised, the order calls for the use of allocations form PD-602 for all deliveries by suppliers, and the use of PD-600 by prospective purchasers of any of the chemicals in any month exceeding 27,000 pounds. When purchases in any month amount to 27,000 pounds, but not less than 54 gallons, the purchaser certifies to the use of the chemicals, which enables the supplier to indicate on PD-602 the end-use of the product.

Terms in the order are defined as follows:—

"Acetic anhydride" means acetic anhydride (ethanoic anhydride) of any grade and from whatever source derived.

"Acetic acid" means acetic acid (ethanoic acid) of any grade and from whatever source derived, including re-

—Continued on page 51

—O-P-D—

Methylisobutyl Ketone End-Use Data Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, in amendment No. 1 to general preference order M-332 August 10, now requires that both primary and end-use for methylisobutyl ketone be shown in the certification of use by each person placing an order with the supplier.

The order also requires that more detailed information concerning army, navy and lend-lease contract numbers and export license numbers be shown. The suppliers in requesting allocations will give the addditional information to the WPB. Terms in the order define methylisobutyl ketone as meaning the chemical known by that name or by the name of hexone.

—O-P-D—

Allyl Alcohol, Chloride Placed Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Allyl alcohol and allyl chloride were placed under allocation August 10 by the War Production Board through issuance of order M-342. Deliveries of less than 50 pounds of allyl alcohol and allyl chloride to one manufacturer from all suppliers during any calendar month may be made without specific WPB authorization. Terms in the order defines allyl chloride as meaning allyl chloride from whatever source derived. Allyl alcohol is defined as meaning allyl alcohol from whatever source derived.

Fine Alcohol for Fine Products

Sales Offices

BOSTON
50 Terminal St., (Charlestown)
Telephone: Charlestown 1140

CHICAGO
1817 W. Fullerton Ave.
Telephone: Lincoln 7121

CINCINNATI
49 Central Avenue
Telephone: Main 5139

CLEVELAND
1200 W. Ninth St.
Telephone: Cherry 2694

DETROIT
1900 E. Jefferson Ave.
Telephone: Fitzroy 2414

NEW ORLEANS
P. O. Box 1530
Telephone: Uptown 0027

NEW YORK
17 East 42nd Street
Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-1600

PHILADELPHIA
1600 Arch Street
Telephone—Bell: Rittenhouse 5931-32
Keystone: Race 7633

PITTSBURGH
2536 Smallman Street
Telephone: Atlantic 6068

ST. LOUIS
818 Olive Street
Telephone: Chestnut 9656

SAN FRANCISCO
110 Sutter Street
Telephone: Exbrook 1611

Sales Agents

BALTIMORE, MD.
William McGill
311 East Falls Avenue

DALLAS, TEX.
Roy A. Ribelin Distributing Co.
1100 Cadiz St.

DENVER, COLO.
Chemical Sales Company
1125 Seventh Avenue

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Krekel-Goetz Sales & Supply Co.
302-303 Houseman Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
Southwest Blvd. and 26th St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Pitts & Loughlin
718 East 60th Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Thomas H. Gillessey
1278 Bassett Avenue

PORTLAND, ORE.
Van Waters & Rogers
2133 N. W. York St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
Worum Chemical Company
794 Hampden Avenue

SEATTLE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
4000 First Ave., South

SPOKANE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
East 41 Gray Avenue

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Milton B. Cash
110 Reynolds Bldg.

August Chemical Allocations

—*Continued from page 3*

rage balloons, rubber compounds and solutions, wire and cable impregnation. For all other grades of aromatic petroleum solvents, the following end uses are denied:—household furniture, household furnishings (except clocks), civilian clothing (except shoes and sanitary wear), dry cleaning, kitchen gadgets, and recreation and amusement equipment (except model airplanes).

Although the supply of aromatic petroleum solvents has fallen off this month, this month's allocation has also decreased by a commensurate amount.

Arsenic

Quarterly allocation—reported last month.

Ascorbic Acid

Granted 100 percent to the following uses:—Medicinal, food fortification, feed fortification and research.

Benzene

Allocated in full for camphor,, anthraquinone, phenol, diphenyls, medicinals, rubber chemicals and 71 percent for solvents, 93 percent for anilin.

Bismuth Chemicals

Allocations were made on the following basis:—Medicinal use—all requests of 50 pounds or less granted in full; 100 percent of requests for use in antisyphilitic preparations; 100 percent of requests for use in individual prescriptions; 80 percent of 1942 use (adjusted for inventory) for general pharmaceutical manufacturing. Industrial uses (small amounts)—granted 80 percent, based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory. Cosmetics—granted 50 percent, based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory (no large amounts involved).

Butadiene

Denied for civilian consumption.

Caffeine

Medicinal use exempt. Granted in part for beverage use (approximately one-half of average monthly 1941 consumption, adjusted for inventory, materials obtained on toll agreement and doubtful importations).

Calcium Carbide

All requests granted in full. Adjustment made on the basis of existing inventories and past use.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Granted 100 percent for sugar refining. Granted 72 percent for essential civilian, the greater part of which was for sanitation.

Calcium Metal

All requests granted in full.

Capryl Alcohol

Granted to the extent of 50 percent for use as antifoaming agent. No other civilian requests for this material.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

As in previous months, furnace type carbon black has been allocated for the compounding of all types of rubber. 100 percent was allocated on all grades except high loading-semi-reinforcing grade, on which only 50 percent was allowed, as requests were double the anticipated production.

One new plant has come into operation this month, producing the medium loading-semi-reinforcing type. This is the fifth new plant to come into operation since the expansion program was started. The demands for furnace type carbon black have been increasing each month, reflecting increased production of synthetic rubber.

Casein

Quarterly allocation — reported last month.

Cellulose Acetate, Flake

Allocated in full for yarn and staple fibre, dopes and lacquers. Flake for plastics has been allocated to full production capacity although requests were double that figure.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate, Flake

No cellulose acetate butyrate flake was allocated directly for civilian usage. This flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the allocation of cellulose acetate butyrate plastics (M-326A) and the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Acetate Propionate, Flake

No cellulose acetate propionate flake was allocated directly for civilian use. Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly, subject to the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder

Demand for cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate plastics for August exceeded July's high figure, and was approximately 240 percent of production capacity. Orders still continued to be excessive and in some cases inflated over the previous month.

Cellulose acetate butyrate was allocated in full to the following essential civilian end uses: industrial respirators, milking machine equipment, telephone insulators, personal health supplies, hearing aids and tractor steering wheels.

All other civilian uses of cellulose acetate butyrate were denied and included the following: automotive replacement parts; board stripping; book bindings; brushes; buttons and buckles; cosmetic closures; door knobs; faucet handles, drain stoppers; flashlights; hose couplings and sprayers; visible indexes; insect spray guns; linoleum and wallboard stripping; pencil ferrules; plumbing supplies, including flush L's; refrigerator parts; safety goggles; scouring pads; smoker's pipe bits; soap boxes; thermostat housings and electrical fence control.

Cellulose acetate plastics were granted in full for the following civilian uses: insulation; machine guards and windows; medical instrument crystals; gas capes; drug wraps; medicine product colors; anti-gas eye; textile machine replacements; identification cards and badges; parts containers; name plates; calculating and drafting instruments; prige tags; industrial instrument crystals; oscilloscope scales; printing plates; flexible glass substitute; safety goggles and face shields; corrective optical frames; gas mask lenses; mechanical insulation on x-ray machine; oxygen tent hood windows; dust shields; washers and grommets (trucks and radios); shop ticket and record holders; dials; instruction covers for machine operators; safety glass; blueprint protective envelopes; templates; machine shells; tablet dispensers; rings for shipment of watch main springs; truck windows; tool kit chart holders; gypsum board knives; refrigerator shelf studs; stripping; battery charger; switch plates; miners' safety lamps; signal board pegs; radio parts; hearing aids; industrial oxygen masks; milking machine parts; cutting blocks—leather and surgical dressing; stencil and typewriter backing; toilet tank flush ells; toilet floats; toilet seat hinges; drain tubes and knobs; agricultural fence control boxes and testing equipment; thermostat housing; light sockets; atomizer parts; pill cavities; personal health supplies; collapsible tubes.

The following uses of cellulose acetate plastics were allowed a portion of the total requests as indicated: flashlights (75 percent); casket parts, functional (50 percent); fire extinguisher pump parts (50 percent); hose nozzles and couplings (50 percent); shade guide tooth holders (50 percent); toothbrushes (50 percent); bookbinding (67 percent); book binder rings (67 percent); defense housing molding (67 percent); pencil ferrules (67 percent); protective linoleum edging—defense housing projects (67 percent); soap dispensers—industrial (67 percent); poultry feeders (33 percent); grease pencils (25 percent).

Allocations were denied for all other civilian uses of cellulose plastics including: sink stoppers; scouring pads; thimbles; knitting needles and crochet hooks; lunch boxes; sun glasses; spoons and cutlery handles; mirror, brush and comb sets; garter clasps; dice; kitchen utensils; cigarette cases and lighters; casket handles and name plates and blanket fasteners. Some material to be available to cosmetics, according to arrangements now being worked out with representatives of this industry.

Charcoal

Stimulated production, resulting from the OPA approval of higher ceiling prices for the charcoal industry, effective July 12, made it possible to supply practically 100 percent of the requirements of industry. In addition it was possible to resume supplying charcoal for use in railroad dining cars to the extent of about 75 percent of the quantity applied for.

Requests for the following were allowed 100 percent: alloys, carbon bisulphide, pig iron, nickel, sodium cyanide, activated carbon, black powder, acetylene gas cylinders, glass, carbon electrodes, aluminum, case hardening and heat treating, drying foundry moulds, tinners, roofers and metal workers, and plastics. Requests for the following were granted 90 percent: copper, brass and bronze, welding and tobacco curing. Poultry and stock feed requests granted 80 percent.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

All requests granted in full.

Chloride of Lime

Granted in full for essential civilian uses.

Chlorine

Quarterly allocation — reported last month.

Citric Acid

Manufacturers of food products were allocated citric acid on the basis of 17.3 percent of their use in the third quarter of 1941. Citric acid for the manufacture of beverages was allocated on the basis of 15 percent of their third quarter use in 1941. Manufacturers of effervescent salts and citrate of magnesia were allowed 17.3 percent of their use in the third quarter of 1941. Citric acid for chemical manufacture, other than the uses mentioned above, was allocated in full.

Coaltar

Coaltar was released for essential use only where equipment for the recovery of the tar acids were not available, where fuel oil is not available for replacing tar as fuel, and for urgent usage where topped tar cannot be used in place of crude tar.

Copper Chemicals

Quarterly allocation - reported last month.

Dichlorethyl Ether

All requests for essential uses were granted in full.

Diphenylamine

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ethyl Acetate

Denied for civilian use, except for small quantities allowed to users of three or four drums.

Ethyl Cellulose

Allocation of ethyl cellulose to civilian uses for August was as follows:—backing for sterilizable adhesive gauze (100 percent of requests); special label adhesive (100 percent of request for machine labeling of food cans); special photo stripping compound (100 percent of previously established usage); ceramic labeling compound (100 percent of previously established usage); special heat sealing compound for foods, (100 percent for packaging dehydrated foods and those essential foods which due to special packaging equipment require a strong hot melt adhesive. Substitutes must be used where possible).

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde was allocated to civilian uses during August as shown below. Where 100 percent allocation was not made, consumers had requested authorization to use part from inventory. Granted 100 percent for dyes and intermediates, rubber, leather, protective coatings, embalming fluid, paper, miscellaneous, drugs and pharmaceuticals, casein resins, substitute oil, disinfectants and germicides, rosin ester resin, processed oil, photographic chemicals, explosives and research. Granted in part for textiles (95 percent), miscellaneous resins (83 percent) and adhesives (92 percent).

Furfural

Granted in part for small miscellaneous uses (50 percent). Denied for resin manufacturing and hydrogenation. All other requests granted in full.

Glycols

Diethyleneglycol—general textile, general plasticizer, chemical manufacturing and woodstain requests cut 50 percent. Resale requests cut 80 percent. All requests screened for inflation and excess stock.

Ethyleneglycol—chemical manufacturing requests cut 30 percent. Cellophane requests cut 15 percent. Cosmetics requests denied. Anti-freeze requests adjusted to annual schedule. All requests screened for inflation and excess stocks.

Mixed glycols—civilian antifreeze requests adjusted in accordance with previous plans.

Propyleneglycol—good and flavor requests cut 50 percent and chemical manufacturing requests cut 35 percent. Toothpaste, cosmetics, tobacco, and cork crown requests cut to fit planned schedules. Resale requests allowed only to the extent of resellers' customers' allocations. Other requests allowed in full except for inflation or excess stocks.

Triethyleneglycol—resale requests denied. Chemical manufacturing requests cut 50 percent. Plasticizer requests denied.

Glycol Ethers

Monobutylether or ethyleneglycol—all civilian requests denied except for a few cases in which single drums were allowed for miscellaneous use.

Monoethylether of ethyleneglycol—requests for cosmetics, brake fluids and woodstains denied. Miscellaneous solvent requests cut 80 percent. Producer's small order allowance cut 50 percent.

Hexahydric Alcohols

Will be reported later.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Adhesives, cashew oil resins, drugs and pharmaceuticals, miscellaneous resins, rubber and textiles.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Isopropyl Acetate

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Isopropyl Alcohol 91 Percent

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Acetone, brake fluids, drugs and vitamins, laboratory use, oil emulsions, plastics and resins, small orders and isopropyl acetate. Granted in part for the following:—Chemical manufacturing (50 percent), cleaners and removers (50 percent), germicides and disinfectants (50 percent), textiles (50 percent), technical coatings (50 percent). Denied for antifreeze, cosmetics and rubbing alcohol.

Isopropyl Alcohol 99 Percent

Granted 100 percent for the following:—acetone, de-icing, drugs and vitamins, laboratory use, oil emulsions, plastics and resins, small orders, gasoline inhibitors and pectin. Granted in part for the following:—Brake fluids (50 percent), chemical manufacturing (50 percent), cleaners and removers (50 percent), germicides and disinfectants (50 percent), textiles (50 percent), technical coatings (75 percent). Denied for antifreeze, cosmetics and rubbing alcohol.

Lithium Compounds

Granted in full for air conditioning in war plants and storage batteries. Miscellaneous uses granted 3 percent. No other civilian uses were allowed.

Metaparacresols and Cresylic Acids

Small amounts allowed for medicinals and preservatives. Denied for dyes, disinfectants, insecticides and all other civilian uses.

Methanol (Synthetic)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except automotive antifreezes.

Methanol (Wood)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Methylethyl Ketone

Denied for all civilian uses with the exception of small amounts granted for photagraphic uses, dewaxing of lubricating oils and research.

Methylisobutyl Ketone

None allowed for civilian use, except for denaturing antifreeze, based on antifreeze quotas.

Naphthalene

Granted in full for beta-naphthol, other dye intermediates, chemical compounds and agricultural insecticides, with adjustments made for inventory. Total moth prevention, granted 73 percent of total requests and adjusted to base period ratio. Due to the shortage of flake naphthalene, it is recommended that refined chip naphthalene be substituted for flake in moth prevention uses wherever possible.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates

Requests for metal naphthanates for civilian use are being granted in full. The supply and allocations of naphthenates remain at the same level as last month. A considerable decrease in the supply of naphthenic acid is noted this month. However, allocations of the acid also show a commensurate drop. Certain rectified acids are not being granted for civilian use.

Nicotinic Acid

Granted 100 percent for nicotinamide, nikethamide and research. Granted in part for medicinal (56 percent), food fortification (82 percent) and feed fortification (28 percent). Allocations adjusted on basis of usage during base period.

Nicotinamide

Granted 100 percent for research. Granted in part for feed and veterinary use (97 percent), and medicinal (52 percent). Allocations adjusted on basis of usage during base period.

Normal Butyl Acetate

All civilian uses were denied.

Normal Butyl Alcohol

Allocated as follows for civilian uses:—Granted in full for photographic and reproduction products. Granted in part for hydraulic brake fluids (23 percent), medicinal and pharmaceutical (60 percent), textiles (15 percent), chemical manufacture (90 percent), industrial protective coatings (6 percent). Denied for butyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate, butyl cellosolve, resins and plastics, and oil additives.

Orthocresol

Allowed for agricultural insecticides. Denied for dyes, inks, coumarin manufacturing and all other civilian uses.

Paraformaldehyde

Allocated to civilian end uses in the following manner:—Granted in full for adhesives, cashew oil resin, disinfectants and germicides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates, miscellaneous, paper and protective coatings. Denied for miscellaneous resins and research. Where 100 percent allocation was not made, consumers had requested authorization to use from inventory.

Paraphenyl Phenol Resins

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed under order M-254:—Aircraft-motors; containers and packaging—food, chemical and medical containers.

Pentaerythritol

Technical grade, was allocated as follows:—Adhesives (50 percent) miscellaneous alkyd resins (50 percent), ester resins (14 percent), miscellaneous resins (57 percent); oleo resinous resins (2 percent), miscellaneous pentalyn resins (30 percent), protective coatings (10 percent), research (50 percent), rosin ester resins (6 percent), rubber (50 percent), and substitute drying oils (39 percent). Denied for maleic alkyd resins and printing inks.

—*Continued on page 39*

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CHEMICAL PURITY helps make possible a new and faster lens for aerial photography!

Warplanes are flying faster, higher, making aerial photography more difficult.

But lens designers have solved the problem. Today, United States flyers are equipped with an aerial lens that has twice the speed of the fastest lenses formerly used.

Result—the aerial photographer can fly at higher and safer heights and, with the same size flash bomb, still *get* his pictures.

In this new achievement—which will also serve for the peace-time fliers of tomorrow—Baker is playing an important part. Baker supplies chemicals to exacting specifications for use in the making of optical glass for aerial lenses.

This is only one of many instances where measured *purity,* as exemplified by Baker chemicals, has contributed to our nation's war effort.

Baker's Chemicals (purity by the ton) have been supplied to many manufacturing concerns for the manufacture or processing of many products.

If you have special requirements for war-production products, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* **Phillipsburg, N.J.**
Branch Offices: **New York, Philadelphia and Chicago**

Baker's

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 13, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.* lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works.... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.28 - 9.51
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic, anhydride,[4] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[5] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....up. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.93.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l. wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,5] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[2] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[4] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13¼- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn, Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis and content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .23
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Naphthenic[6] 220-250 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Acid, nicotinic[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb.....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works.frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .28 - —
160 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works.lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[4] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¼
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .63 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1780- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .2270
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .2320
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- .2200
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .50½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 8c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E. gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¾- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E, works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[3] 190 pf., dms., c.l. gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks.....gal.11.80 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .85 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[3] refd., dms., works.lb. .0880- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,4] refd., 91%, dms.; 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .68½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .65 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .75 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp. gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls. lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd. lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., divd. lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd. lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd. lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP, purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks. lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms. lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks. lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works lb. .75 - —
contract, wks. lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms. lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,4] c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste,[3] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms. lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .58 - —
powdered,[3] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm. lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm. lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .50 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks. lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms. lb. 4.00 - —
bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[3] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal. ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls. lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp. frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms. lb. .0639- .0644
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls. lb. .31 - .35
dms. lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms. lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal) USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.95 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls. lb. 12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 14% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½- .29½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. lb. .34 - —
paste dms. lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks. lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .07½- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 48%, cbys., works lb. .06 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
yellow, 53%, cbys., works lb. .06 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms. lb. .45 - .97⅛
tech., bbls. lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ax fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, divd. lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. .75 .90
Laproate, cns. lb. 2.75 —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks. lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs. lb. .29½- .30
Spanish, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
Star lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs. lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[3] paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[3,4] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs. ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Arch'l extract, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots. oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70% bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Root, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. .52 - .55
bots. lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks. lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 38.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill. lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .36 - —

Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls., lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., divd. ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., divd. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms. lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, works gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .59 Nom.
dms. lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots. lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns. lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns. lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots. lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs. lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms. lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns. lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse. lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd., or whse. lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —

Black, lamp, 3, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls. lb. .05¾- —
kegs lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .46 - .45
Tree bark, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 68%%, bbls., c.l., wks., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .51 - .52
Blue,[3] alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[3] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton. 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs. E. works ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls. lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld. ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld. ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
les ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works gal. 4.95 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif. cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP bots. 1.50 - —
Bromatyrol lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0225- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .09¾- .16¾

AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES

CROWN QUALITY

Color	Black
Melting Point	190° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	10 max.
Color	Amber
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.
Color	Yellow
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

GEM QUALITY

Color	Black and Yellow 2 N.P.A. to Amber 5 N.P.A.
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	16 to 20
Melting Point	185° min.
Flash	500 min.

PEARL QUALITY

Number 10

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	20 to 25
Melting Point	182° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 40

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	30 to 35
Melting Point	177° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 50

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	35 to 40
Melting Point	175° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN WAX REFINING CORP.

29 BROADWAY — NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Phone BOwling Green 9-9088

Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .09 .10
Umber, Amer., bbls.. works.lb. .06¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car. Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse. Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.[4] of Miss. R..lb. .18¼- —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Md., Ill., prod., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.[4] of Miss. R., lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .17½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .1870- .2140
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1920- .2190
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1800- .2070

[4] Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis..lb. .20¼- .21½
Butyl propionate, dms., divd...lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans.. works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms. .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,6] pat., shapes, cs., divd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar Beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[5] dms., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd...ton. 18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton. 21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton. 20.50 -41.00
Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .32

Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd...ton. 18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton. 21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton. 20.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dsnes, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots., per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton. 75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls. .....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works .lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. No stocks
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. No stocks
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. No stocks
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .68 - .69
Syrian, dewhiskerel, bgs.....lb. .55½- .56
natural, bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
Catnip, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride,[1,3] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.. lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
Rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
Argentine, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, c. and f. Buenos Aires lb. .12 - .12½
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .55 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.

BEST DRESSED MEN IN THE WORLD

YOU don't need any introduction to these men – they're your sons, your brothers, your neighbors' boys. Fighting for you – for America – with the finest equipment and materials America can give them. That includes both equipment you see and equipment you don't see.

Take their uniforms, for instance – and their blankets, tents and parachutes. Millions of units of sturdy textiles are needed to equip our armed forces. Thousands of tons of chlorine are used in bleaching these materials – that's where a big supply of Mathieson chlorine goes.

And their planes, tanks and munitions – the best that America can supply. Mathieson Chemicals fill many a vital need in their manufacture. Mathieson chlorine helps in the production of warplane cowlings, high octane gasoline, explosives, cooling agents for liquid-cooled engines, and certain types of synthetic rubber. Mathieson soda ash is required in the making of explosives, aluminum, iron, steel and war-essential glass. Other war needs consume large amounts of Mathieson caustic soda, ammonia and carbon dioxide.

Sanitation materials are another important item. Great quantities of Mathieson HTH are going out to help assure our troops of pure drinking water – overseas – on shipboard – in training camps.

The best is none too good for our fighting men – and we here at The Mathieson Alkali Works are making an all-out effort to help give it to them. We're all in this war together – we all want to help America win!

Mathieson CHEMICALS

ARMY NAVY

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Cassia, China, bls.	.60	Nom.
rolls, select, bls.	.53	Nom.
broken, bls.	.52	Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.	.61	Nom.
all thin, bls.	.62	Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bakts.	.25	- .26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.	75.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.	19.00	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	12.50	-13.00
synth., bots.	19.00	- —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	3.50	- —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	.32½	- .33
French	1.60	- 1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., frt. alld.	.30	- —
granules, ctns., same basis	.35	- —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	.35	- —
kgs., works.	.37	- —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	1.50	- —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	2.00	- —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works.	.02¾	- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	22.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb.	.60	- .65
Roman, bls.	3.25	Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va.ton.	35.40	- —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.ton.	35.80	- —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis.ton.	32.50	- —
Penn.	34.80	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	.0285	- —
tanks, works.	.0225	- —
powdered, 65% tan.	.065	- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works.ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.ton.	7.00	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works.ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.	12.50	- —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.	41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars.	.93	- .98
dms.	.90	- .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works.	.35	- —
Chlorine,[2,6,8] liquid, cyls., c.l.	.05¼	- —
contracts	.05¼	- —
Chlorine, liquid, cyl., l.c.l.	.07¼	- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	1.75	- —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	2.00	- —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple, 2, works, frt. equald.	2.50	- —
1, works, frt. equald.	3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	.20	- .25
USP, dms.	.30	- .35
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	.82	- —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.	1.00	- —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.	1.25	- —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	.22	- —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	.07½	- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	.06½	- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.ton.	16.00	- —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.	15.00	- —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bot.	6.03	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	1.20	Nom.
broken, bgs.	.19	Nom
yellow, quill, bgs.	.19	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	.80 + .13½[6]	
Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	.53 + .13½[6]	
Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	.62 + .13½[6]	
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	.66 + .13½[6]	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	.42 + .13½[6]	
Cinchophen, USP, bots.	3.70 - 3.80	
dms.	3.50 - 3.60	
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.		
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	.62½	Nom.
chips, bgs.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	2.85	- 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] cns., dms., jars.	.98	- 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.	2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	6.00	- 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.	.21	- .21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.	.28	- .29
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.	8.75	- —
c.l., works.	8.25	- —
tanks, works.	.07½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	9.25	- —
tanks, works.	.08½	- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works.	8.75	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	9.25	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb.	.83½	- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs. lb.	1.25	- —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs.	1.85	- —
Cobalt, chloride, kgs., works.	.87½	- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs. lb.	2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	.44	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	1.25	- —
Oleate, bbls.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	1.75	- —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.	.15	- —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	.15	- —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	.16	- —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	.18	- —
precip., dms., dlvd.	.38½	- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.	.95	- —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	1.00	- —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.		
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	.37	- .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	.25	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	.22	- .23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls.	.09	- .11
blue, bls.	.09	- .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.	No stocks.	
Colchicum seed	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	.19½	- .20½
cns.	.28	- .29½
flexible, USP, dms.	.21	- .22
cns.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	.84	- .85
Colombo root, bls.	11¼	- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	.90	- 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	.14	- .23
Conium leaves, bls.	1.18	- 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns.	.47	- .49
S. A., USP, cns.	.50	- .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd.	.24	- —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb.	.26	- .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	.19½	- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	.23¼	- .24
crystals, bbls.	.12	- .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.	5.15	- 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.	.12	- .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	.16¾	- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	.22½	- .23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	.19½	- .23¼
red, com'l, kgs.	.20	- .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.	.17	- .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.	.15½	- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	5.00	- —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	5.15	- —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	5.25	- —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	5.50	- —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums	9.95	-10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	17.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25, wks.	1.55	- —
1-4, works.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, ship't.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	.11½	Nom.
Morocco, bgs.	.13	Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.	.23	- .24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	3.62	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	3.54	- —
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	3.69	- —
43°, bbls., c.l.	3.74	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	2.89	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	2.84	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	.15	- .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd.	1.00	- —
meal, 8%, S. E. mills.	33.00	- —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more.	2.75	- —
smaller lots.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	.70	- .75
Cranesbill root, bls.	.18	- .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	.57½	- —
smaller lots, bbls.	.58	- —
kgs.	.58½	- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.	1.04	- —
cbys., dms.	.85	- —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	2.10	- 2.20
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks., gal.	.141	- —
Hardwood, USP, bots.	.60	- .77
Oil, crude, tanks, works.	.15½	- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	.26	- —
tanks, works.	.18	- .18½
Pine, dms.	.28	- —
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	.10	- —
tanks, same basis.	.09¾	- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	.11¼	- —
tanks, same basis.	.10	- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	.15	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	.18	- —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.	9.50	- —
smaller lots. 100 lbs.	10.00	- —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	.08½	- —
smaller lots, works.	.09¼	- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	.35	- —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	.70	- .80
powd., cs.	.80	- .90
Culver's root, bls.	.27	- .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	.15¾	- .16¼
Indian, bgs.	.14¾	- .15¼
Morocco, bgs.	.14¼	- .14¾
Persian, bgs.	.14¾	- .15¼
Cyanamide,[2,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts. unit-ton.	1.53½	- —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont. unit-ton.	1.63½	- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms.	.10¾	- —
slabs, dms.	.09¾	- —
75%, gran., dms.	.15	- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb.	.16	- —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb.	.23	- —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	.32	- —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd. gal.	.27	- —

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D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2860- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2860- —
returnable dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2230- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2110- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .35
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 99° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .45 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine, dms.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.....ton.70.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
56 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .50 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .95 - .98
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
449 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .85 - —
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .60
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .60 - .58
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin.....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .34
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
866 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown.....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green.....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Pudan I.....lb. .75 - —
ated shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
268 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin.....lb. .97 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1150 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
832 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
798 Phosphin.....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. 34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
86 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin.....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin.....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .93 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
677 Fuchsin.....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin.....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
686 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
158 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin.....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin.....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .93 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported.....lb. No Stocks.
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -23.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1290
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¼- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¾
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .58 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[6] dms., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies, same basis, lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
tanks.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Ethyleneglycol, monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots., 5 oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dm.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.95
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.13.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fisherries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .13
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% CaF2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% CaF2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF2, mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0615- .0640
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks.....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l. works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19¼
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05½- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .34¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24¼- .24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.12.00 -18.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l. same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —

VICTORY

ON Fifth Avenue, one of America's finest war memorials commemorates the valor of a great division that fought to victory in the last war. Nearby, on the spacious lawns of a park, children play in happy freedom — the richest fruit of that victory. The men who fought for it bid us remember that this freedom was hard-won. And they ask that America's memorial to them be a victory that will never again be challenged.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Tri-Sure

CLOSURES

Glue, hide, 178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½-
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½-
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½-
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½-
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½-
396-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½-
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½-
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½-
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½-

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

Glycerin, saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14⅜- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
soapiye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.10 - 5.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —

Graphite, flake (cryst), 80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .06¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .06⅝- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. 10 - —

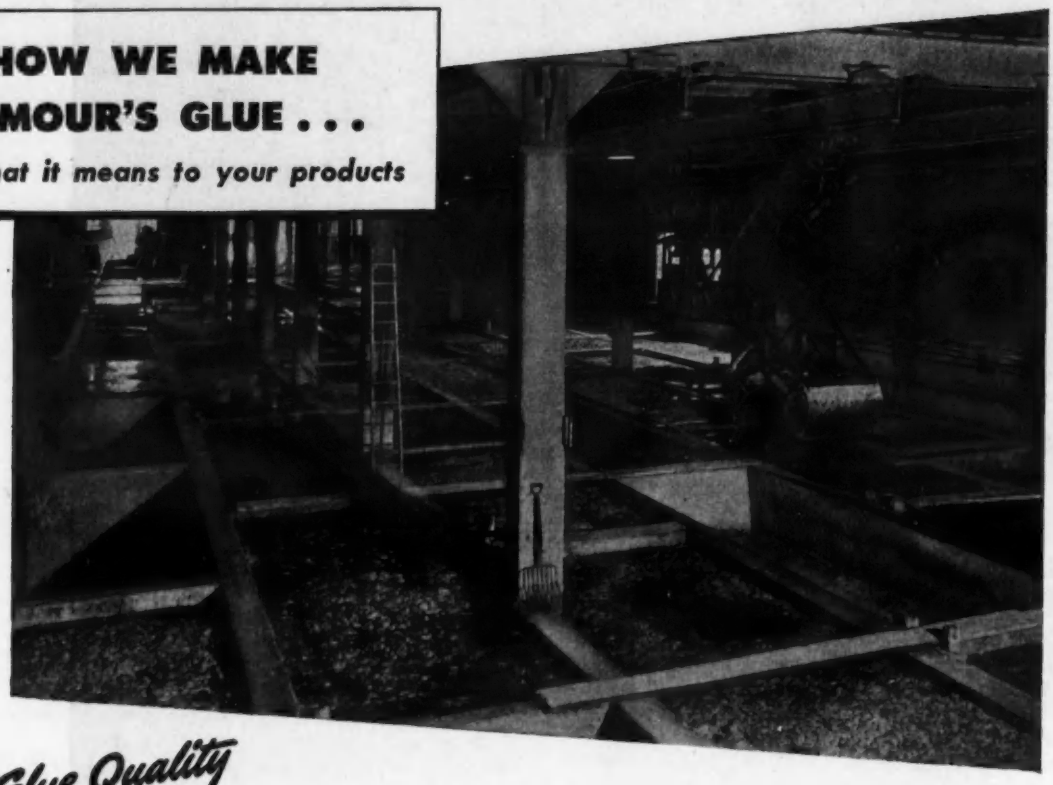
Green, chrome, reduced, color content, 30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P)
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidine carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58- .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17 - .17½
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .55⅝- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15⅝- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15⅝- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
3B, same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅝- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11⅛- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05⅝- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore Kasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅝- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅝- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, beks., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Lobs,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅝- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅝- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse, entry point, c.l.. lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, beks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13⅜- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .08⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅝- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

HOW WE MAKE ARMOUR'S GLUE . . .

and what it means to your products



Hide Glue Quality

STARTS IN THE LIMING VATS

In this battery of big vats, the raw materials of Armour's Glue are limed. This liming process is one of selective chemical digestion. It is necessary to dissolve away from the raw stock all traces of such non-glue materials as blood, albuminoids and mucins; and also to loosen any hair on the hide pieces from which the glue is made. And in this process the stock swells to the point required for quick conversion into glue.

You may know the general purposes of this process. But you may not know that the quality of hide glue is directly dependent on the most careful scientific control of this seemingly simple process.

Such factors as time and alkali concentration must be carefully watched. That is why Armour technicians keep an hour-by-hour check on the liming vats . . . make frequent pH determinations . . . watch this first step in glue making as if it were the only process involved.

And this care means better products

The purpose of the careful control of the liming process is, of course, to produce the best possible hide glue for your products. Hide glue . . . properly prepared . . . has the higher jelly strength, the higher viscosity and tensile strength, the greater degree of toughness and pliability that your uses require.

Armour's hide glue gives a full measure of these vital performance qualities. That's the result of this extra care in our liming process . . . and the many other scientific controls we use to safeguard quality through every step in its making.

Investigate the possibilities of Armour's Glue for:

Calcimine	Matches
Barrel Sizing	Abrasives
Container Liners	Printers' Rollers
Textile Sizing	Rubber
Use in Dye Vats	Gummed Tape

Clarification Processes

Demand is running ahead of supply on some grades of Armour's Glue. Frankly, we do not know when these grades will be available to you in the quantities you need. Meanwhile we would welcome the opportunity to discuss the applications of Armour's Glue to your products.

GLUE IT FOR GOOD WITH ARMOUR'S

ARMOUR *Glue* DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

1355 WEST 31st STREET · CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Gum, elemi,[1] cns.	lb.	.00½- .00⅝
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.00½- —
other points, divd.	lb.	.10 - .11
l.c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.09⅝- .10
other points, divd.	lb.	10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.	lb.	No stocks.
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks.
Gualac (see Guaiac resin).		
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.14 - .36
Gum, kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.13 - —
50%, same basis.	lb.	.16 - —
dust, same basis.	lb.	.12½- —
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.34 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis.	lb.	.34 - —
superior, same basis.	lb.	.31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.	lb.	.30 - —
superior, same basis.	lb.	.27½- —
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.23 - —
x, same basis.	lb.	.36 - —
2x, same basis.	lb.	.49 - —
3x, same basis.	lb.	.77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
bright, same basis.	lb.	.18 - —
bold, same basis.	lb.	.40 - —
chips, same basis.	lb.	.32 - —
dark, same basis.	lb.	.18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis.	lb.	.20⅝- —
extra, same basis.	lb.	.23½- —
dust, pale, same basis.	lb.	.20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis.	lb.	.43 - —
No. 2, same basis.	lb.	.31 - —
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 2, same basis.	lb.	.31 - —
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.22 - —
3x, same basis.	lb.	.65⅝- —
4x, same basis.	lb.	.66 - —
5x, same basis.	lb.	1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.		
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.	lb	5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.18 - .85
Opium (see O).		
Red (see Gum, yacca).		
Rosin (see R).		
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.97½- —
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06 - —
powdered	lb.	.07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y.	lb.	12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs.	lb	.35 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	.82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.34 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.30 - —
No. 3.	lb.	.28 - —
No. 4.	lb.	.26 - —
No. 5.	lb.	.24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.14½- —
No. 2.	lb.	.13½- —
No. 3.	lb.	.12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	No stocks
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.36 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.	lb.	.40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- .11
Hexanes, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago.	unit.	4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram.	4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.42 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).		
Indigo, nat., chests.	lb.	2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½- .85
Indium metal.	oz.	12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.48 - .50
powd.	lb.	.32 - .33
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
50 lbs., djns.	lb.	.18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kegs	lb.	.08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½- .07½
djns.	lb.	.07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
scales	lb.	.77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.	lb.	.53 - .59
cbys.	lb.	.30 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.82 - —
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 - —
kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).		
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
scales, cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½- .08
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls.	lb.	.32 - .35
scales, dms.	lb.	.44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½- .26¼
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.0960- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	.102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.	gal.	.45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).		
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks	lb.	.04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52 - .58
resin, lump, cns.	lbs.	5.85 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins.	lb.	.38 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).		
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—		
Ark., 41-43 w.w., blk, tank.	gal.	.04⅝- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.	gal.	.071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.	gal.	.04½- .04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank.	gal.	.04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07 - .07¼
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07 - —
47 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07¼- —
San Francisco, tanks.	gal.	.11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard,[1,3] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.75 - —
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.90 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.27 - .28
Greek, bls.	lb.	.28 - .29
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Spanish	lb.	.30½- .31

Constant • Dependable

ISCO

CHEMICALS, GUMS, WAXES

and Reliable Substitutes for "unavailables"

Stocked at New York City, Niagara Falls and our Branches

ISCO Chloride of Lime

BLEACHING POWDER 35-37%

ISCO Ferric Chloride (60% $FeCl_3$)

IRON CHLORIDE

Various grades. We have the one for your purpose.

ISCO Carbonate of Potash (K_2CO_3)

HYDRATED 83-85% CALCINED 98-100%

LIQUID 47-48%

ISCO Caustic Potash (88-92% KOH)

SOLID • FLAKE • GRANULAR • BROKEN

WALNUT and LIQUID (45% KOH)

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Established 1816

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BOSTON · CHICAGO · CINCINNATI

CLEVELAND · GLOVERSVILLE · PHILADELPHIA

Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
select, bls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	.06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½-	—
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Lead, iodide, NF V, powd., bots.,	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.60 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal (see quotations in market report).			
Metallic paste, works	lb.	.19¾-	.21¼
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
Lead, red, dry, 97% Pb_3O_4, l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.10 -	.12
pale, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.14
6%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0750-	.0780
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½-	—
other points	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb.	.08½-	—
basis sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½-	—
other points	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points	lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼-	.13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¼-	.12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 -	.43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	.55
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.37½
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.46
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.88
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
powder, bbls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Russian, bls.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works.	ton.	32.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	6.75 -	8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	6.00
90%, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	6.75
92%, cns.	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Linden flowers, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.	lb.	.06¼-	—
other points	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.06¾-	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., l.c.l., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 -	—
Other points	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.98 -	1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 -	1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 -	2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20 -	—
25-lb. jars.	lb.	5.05 -	—
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610-	—
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.04¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.62
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wnx.	oz.	25.50 -	38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½-	—
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½-	—
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
imported, bls.	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.	lb.	4.75	Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	7.00 -	7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77 -	.78
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.68 -	.69
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms.	lb.	.153 -	.18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
Magnesia, carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.08½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.08¾-	—
2, l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.08¼-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09½-	—
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls.	lb.	.06½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls.	lb.	.09¼-	—
kgs.	lb.	.10½-	—

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -	42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	.35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 -	1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms.,	lb.	.65 -	.67
kgs.	lb.	.62 -	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 -	—
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42 -	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	84.00 -	90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -	32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.55
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.26¾-	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 -	—
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 -	—
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00 -	—
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 -	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 -	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.82 -	—
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70 -	—
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55 -	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.11¼-	.11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.05¾-	.06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.	ton.	66.50 -	—
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.06½
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.	ton.	60.00 -	—
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	3.40 -	3.45

O'COURSE
we custom tailor
Bemis WATERPROOF Bags

If your product has characteristics that make ordinary shipping containers impractical, look into the possibilities of packing and shipping in Bemis Waterproof Bags. These *economical* and *practical* containers are serving for scores of hard-to-pack products.

Extra-strong Bemis Waterproof Bags have an outside of tough, closely woven fabric which is *bonded*, with special adhesives, to layers of paper in any combination *your* individual product requires. And they have the strength needed in these days when trucks and freight cars carry capacity loads.

Bemis Waterproof Bags can be made to keep moisture in and dampness out . . . retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors . . . shut out dust and dirt . . . resist greases and acids.

Our laboratories, backed by 85 years' experience, are at your service. Complete details and samples sent promptly on request.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

St. Louis • Brooklyn

BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS

Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .63
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
flb. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, lots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
flb. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
flb. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, flb. dms..lb. 3.99 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅛x3⅛ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .62 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[5,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .15½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....ton. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah. Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), flb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), flb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dr. s., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.42.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, c.l., bgs., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l., bgs.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .15½- —
Milk powder, skimmed, spray, Zone B, same basis.lb. .15¾- —
Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all states not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)

For inclusion in mixed formulae or conversion into straight tablets, Acetphenetidin, U.S.P., has all the required properties. It is a white, fine, crystalline powder with a mildly bitter taste—stable—odorless—soluble in many organic solvents—slightly soluble in water and alcohol. A melting point of 134.5° to 135.5° C. indicates its purity.

• Acetphenetidin, U. S. P., alleviator of pain, is in demand for the production of medicinals as an antipyretic, analgesic and sedative. As a Dow product, you can rely on its uniformity.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

PHARMACEUTICALS

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

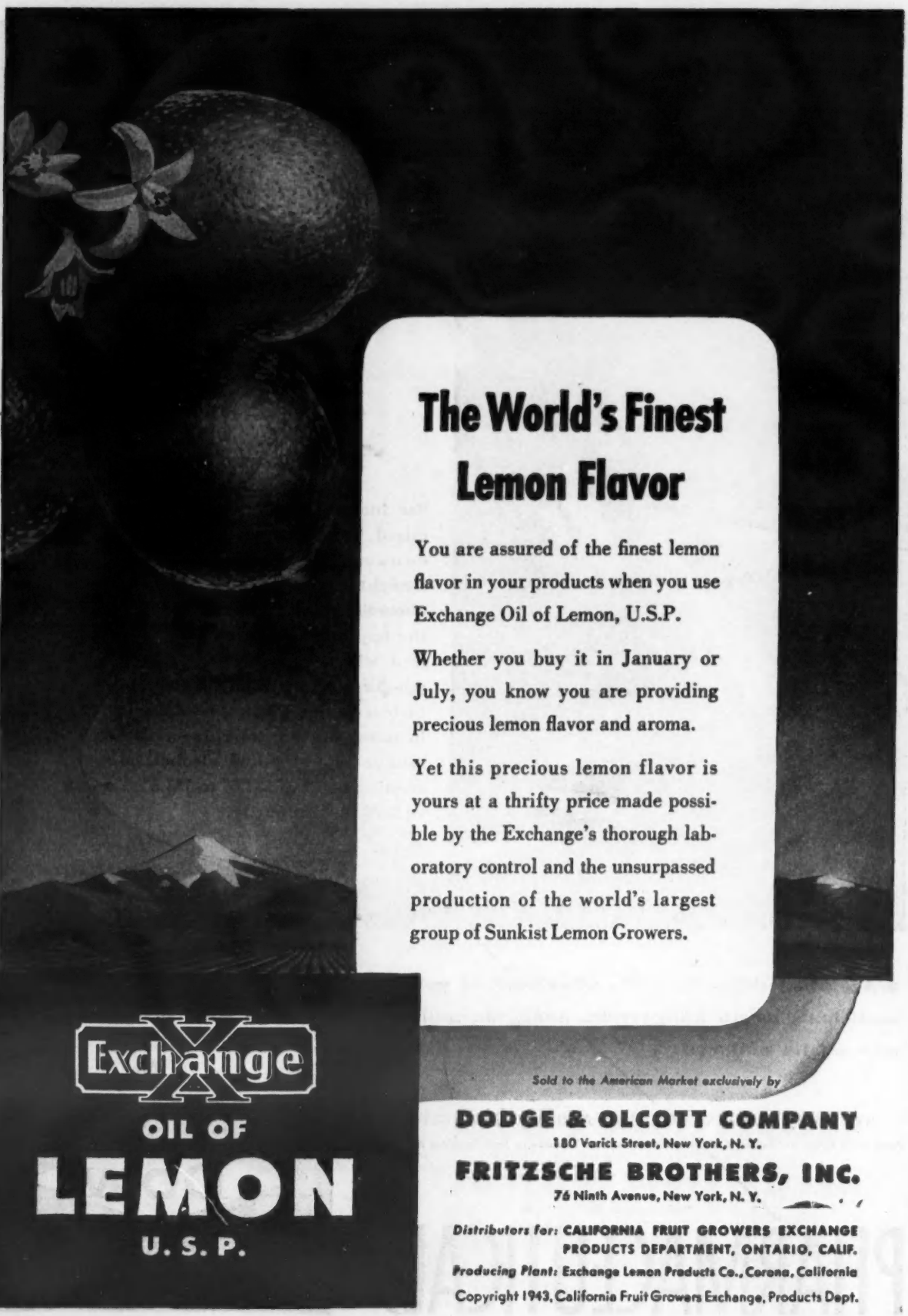
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. .....oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. .....lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s..ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.75.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 -
Naphthalene, refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- pkgs., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. .....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. No prices
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .56½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., hxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -145.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP 1X (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech, dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.10.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 Nom.
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- — *
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .60 - .70
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
80-85%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .18 - .19
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Russian, cns.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
ined., bbls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb.
Lavender flower, French, cns... .....lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.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You are assured of the finest lemon flavor in your products when you use Exchange Oil of Lemon, U.S.P.
Whether you buy it in January or July, you know you are providing precious lemon flavor and aroma.
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Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., No. 3 col.,0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,6] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[6] exp., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[3] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,6] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
independent brands, cns..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,6] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.45 - 8.00
Peanut,[1,6] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.80 - 6.05
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.75
dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Pimento, refy., cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence...gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,6] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.35
dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,3] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1480- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb.12.75 -13.75
Soybean,[1,3] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Sunflower seed,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 6.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks .....gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00

Oil, whale,[3] ref., natural, dms., lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1426 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal.10.00 - —
25-gal. .....gal.12.50 - —
10-gal. .....gal.13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l..... ..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, North, cns....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Oil, wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Manila, bots.....lb.40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls..lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12¾- —
Dinitroaniline toner,[1] same basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Orange, molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls..... .....lb. .80 - 1.05

Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18¼
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniline, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls...lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.55 - 3.65
Paprika,[7] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .30 - .37
good, old crop, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33

Fragrance Of The
PINE
FOREST
Brought To You Through . . .
AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS
Pure Oils Distilled Especially For Us . .
Oil of White Cedar
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Exceptionally Fine Quality
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Oil of Juniper Leaves American
(Juniperus Communis)
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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO
1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.48 - .49
good, bgs.	lb.	.42 - .43
medium, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, dms., extra, c.l., works.	lb.	.1595- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1645- —
tanks	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 - —
122-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.		
Paraformaldehyde,[4,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works	lb.	.24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
Paranitrochlorobensene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.43 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½- .35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks	gal.	.07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gal.	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Pepper, red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .20½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.31 - .32
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs.	lb.	.20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[8] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	6.06 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms.	lb.	.03⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅜- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅜- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.04⅜- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅜- —
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝- —
soft., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.81 - 6.00
Texas, North, North-Central.	bbl.	.95 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	.80 - 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3.	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—		
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
light	bbl.	.95 - 1.00
diesel, tanks	gal.	.06 - .06
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½- —
No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3	gal.	.03½- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06⅝- .06¾
No. 2	gal.	.06⅝- .07
No. 3	gal.	.06½- .07⅛
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06⅝- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅜- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅜- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.12 - .13
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[9] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2,[9] over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8,[9] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30,[9] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- —
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco).	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .07½

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(Aromatic) SOLVENT

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TYPICAL TEST

Gravity °API	37
Specific Gravity	.839
Color Saybolt	21
Flash Tag C.C. °F	83
Doctor Test	Negative
Copper Strip Corr. IBP..	Slight Tarnish
Aromatic % bv	72
Kauri Butanol Value	80
Mixed Aniline Point °C	26
A.S.T.M. Distillation	
I.B.P. °F	272
10%	280
50%	288
90%	304
End Point °F	340

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.11	-	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.09½	-	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06¾	-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal.	.07	-	.07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal.	.13	-	—
Boston .....gal.	.12	-	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13½	-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1580	-	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440	-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420	-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11	-	—
New York.....gal.	.11	-	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11	-	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½	-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370	-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14	-	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb.	3.60	-	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	3.50	-	—
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.10½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11¼	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09½	-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.85	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.87	-	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.80	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.82	-	.87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb.	.55	-	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.65	-	.70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb.	.17	-	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb.	2.75	-	3.00
100% soluf., bots.....lb.	4.40	-	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb.	5.00	-	5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.	8.00	-	15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb.	4.55	-	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb.	7.10	-	—
commercial, kgs., works....lb.	1.75	-	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.	13.75	-	14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.	12.00	-	12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb.	.19	-	—
Phosphate rock,[1,8] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton.	2.00	-	—
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton.	2.40	-	—
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton.	3.00	-	—
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 probisions, same basis.... long ton.	4.00	-	—
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton.	5.00	-	—
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30%, P_2O_5 minimum...short ton.	2.75	-	—
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	3.00	-	—
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	3.25	-	—
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton.	4.30	-	—
70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton.	4.80	-	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton.	5.30	-	—
refinery ground rock, same basis..long ton.	4.50	-	—
30% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	4.70	-	—
31% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	4.80	-	—
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	5.00	-	—
33% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	5.50	-	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb.	.40	-	4.4
tins, export.....lb.	.55	-	—
yellow,[6] dms.....lb.	.25	-	—
cs. .....lb.	.23	-	.25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb.	.15	-	.18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.11	-	.12
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.13	-	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb.	.38	-	.42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb.	.15	-	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb.	.35	-	.40
kgs., works.....lb.	.45	-	.50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15½	-	—
Picni leaves, bgs.....lb.	.88	-	.09½
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz.	8.00	-	—
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz.	3.90	-	5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz.	3.80	-	5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, Tampa, bgs., lb.	.24½	-	.25
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.....lb.	.65	-	.70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.	16.00	-	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	19.00	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	22.00	-	—
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb.	.06½	-	—
Linseed, dms.....lb.	.05	-	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms.....100 lbs.	5.25	-	—
stands, 200 lbs.....stand.	6.00	-	—
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb.	.12	-	.13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb.	8.75	-	9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb.	.10	-	.11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb.	.25	-	—
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb.	.80	-	.85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb.	1.05	-	1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb.	.75	-	.85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb.	.60	-	.62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb.	.09¾	-	.10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb.	.38	-	.39
cleaned, bgs.....lb.	.45	-	.46
Potash abietate.....lb.	.08	-	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb.	.28	-	.30
cns. .....lb.	.31	-	.33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb.	.13	-	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.19	-	.21
Bichromate,[5] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb.	.09¾	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09¾	-	.10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ½c. less.			
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.06½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.06¾	-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.05½	-	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb.	.05¾	-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb.	.14	-	.20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb.	.19	-	.21
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07½	-	—
45% basis, dms.....lb.	.03½	-	.03½
tanks .....lb.	.02¾	-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb.	.03	-	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb.	.03½	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.02¾	-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.06½	-	.06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.11	-	.11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.119	-	.13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb.	.09¾	-	.11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.119	-	.13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb.	.18	-	.20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb.	.08		Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.....lb.	.24	-	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb.	.33½	-	.38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb.	.55	-	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.34	-	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb.	1.65	-	1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb.	1.50	-	—
100 lbs.....lb.	1.60	-	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb.	1.65	-	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb.	.34	-	.36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb.	.72	-	.75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	3.46	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	3.35	-	—
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb.	1.44	-	1.48
dms. .....lb.	1.35	-	1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton.	No prices		
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton.	.20	-	—
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.			
20% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton.	.21	-	—
imp., 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,.. ton.	No prices		
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb.	.19	-	.21
powd., bbls.....lb.	.25	-	—
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62.5% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton.	.53½	-	—
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.			
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton.	.56	-	—
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton.	.53½	-	—
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.			
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.37	-	.50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb.	.28	-	.31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb.	.09½	-	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb.	.19¾	-	.20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb.	.20½	-	.21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb.	.70	-	.75
Yellow, bbls.....lb.	.16	-	.17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.18	-	—
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bxs., works..lb.	.07	-	—
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.	290.00	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	15.25	-	—
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	4.25	-	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs.	5.00	-	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
Potash, silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs.	4.75	-	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	6.00	-	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.75	-	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs.	6.50	-	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	7.00	-	—
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb.	.15	-	.21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.	36.25	-	—
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb.	.70	-	.75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb.	.12	-	—
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.	14.20	-	14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.	26.00	-	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb.	.40	-	.42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb.	.45	-	.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb.	.11	-	.12
Berries, bgs.....lb.	.23	-	.25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb.	.35	-	.40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb.	8.00	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	8.25	-	8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal.	.03¾	-	—
Propylene glycol, dms.....lb.	.21	-	—
Psyllium seed (see Flexseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb.	.68	-	.69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb.	.03¾	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.03¾	-	.04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs.. ton lots..lb.	.03¾	-	—

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Pumice, coarse, smaller lots..lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels 1c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[4] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .22 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., works, gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond. lb. .04¾- —
Quebracho, ext., solid, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05⅛- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves. bgs..lb. .12 - .18
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .15½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .90 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13¼*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

Recipe for Synthetic Rubber
"In seven parts of 'soapy water' mix three parts of butadiene and one part of styrene. Add a catalyst and polymerise. Coagulate with salt and sulfuric acid, filter and dry."
For the all-important "soapy water"—heart of the GR-S process—Nacconol is being successfully used. This leading synthetic organic detergent has high emulsification power and inherent water-softening properties. Holding salts in solution and preventing the formation of curd, Nacconol reduces the amount of preliminary water treatment needed in synthetic-rubber manufacture.
IT'S NACCONAL AGAIN! FIRST FOR THE NAVY'S SALT WATER DETERGENT! THEN, FOR THE ARMY'S "ALL PURPOSE" SOAP! NOW FOR GOVERNMENT RESERVE SYNTHETIC RUBBER! WHERE CAN NACCONOL SERVE YOU?
NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO
CHARLOTTE
GREENSBORO
ATLANTA
NEW ORLEANS
CHATTANOOGA
PORTLAND, ORE.
TORONTO

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07½- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para[1] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. lb. .35 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....kilo.490.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —

Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.97 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.51 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.51 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.69 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 5.01 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.38 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.38 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast. lb. .45 - .47
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sage flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib, dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Savory, ols.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Phila., bgs.....lb. .73 - .74
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .27 - .35
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12½- .13
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Slue berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12½
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works..lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°. Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[5] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —

Natural BICHROMATES for Victory

PONTOON PUNISHMENT AND PROTECTION

NO item of war equipment has to withstand harsher treatment in service than the pontoons of our flying boats and sea planes. Subjected to salt spray, alternate wetting and drying, extremes of heat and cold — conditions are highly favorable to the destructive forces of corrosion.

To combat this, the pontoon surfaces as well as the wings and other aluminum and magnesium parts are coated with a chrome solution and then painted with a chromate primer. Thus Natural Bichromates are helping to keep our planes in service against the enemy. We can count on our boys to do the rest.

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
910 Garfield Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

Soda bisulphite, solut., 33°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., wks..lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divo.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼

Soda cromate,[2,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08½- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 35-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .08 - —
96%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, ebys., cns.....100 lbs. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20

Soda metasilicate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briqueta. bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25

Soda phosphate, dibasic, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt, equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs..... .....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.23.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .34
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd.. bbls. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., ons..lb. .10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.56
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .08½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.50.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —

THE SOLVAY PROCESS*

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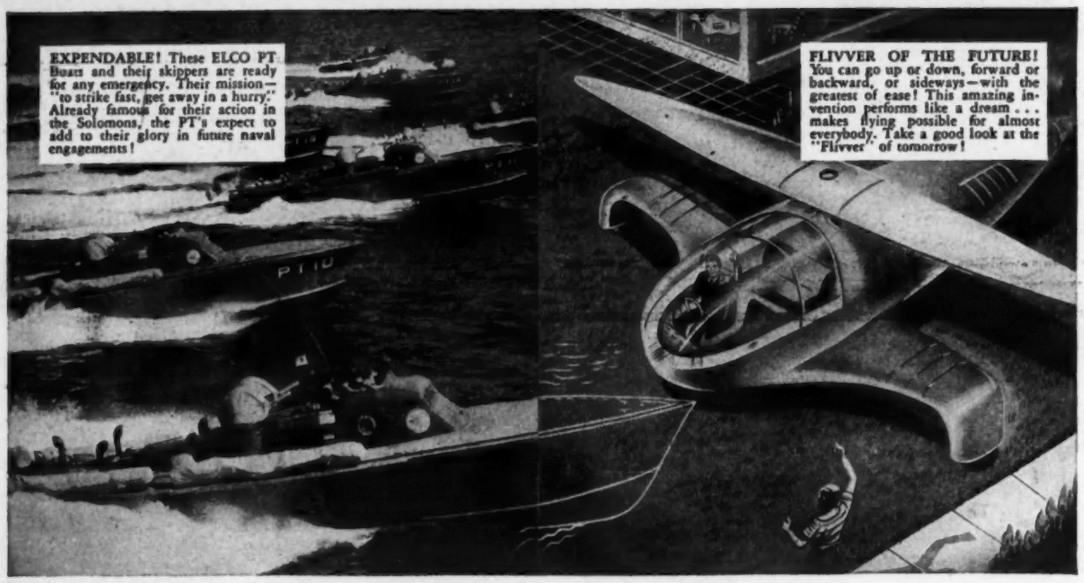
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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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Strychnine hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.88	-	—
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz.	1.00	-	—
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz.	.82	-	—
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz.	.89	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.58	-	—
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	.48	-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb.	.45	-	—
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb.	.40	-	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)			
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.	11.50	-	—
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb.	5.50	-	—
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb.	1.35	-	—
lb. dms.....lb.	.90	-	1.00
Sulphápyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb.	5.00	-	5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb.	3.50	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	3.60	-	4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.			
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb.	6.75	-	6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb.	5.25	-	5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	1.65	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.00	-	2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.	16.00	-	—
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.	17.50	-	—
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.65	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.00	-	2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb.	.18	-	.30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.90	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.25	-	3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.95	-	3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs.	2.70	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.05	-	3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., wks., 100 lbs.	3.05	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.40	-	3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.			
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs.	2.20	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.55	-	2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.40	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.75	-	2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.03	-	.03½
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04	-	.04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb.	.07	-	.07½
l.c.l. .....lb.	.08	-	.08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb.	.07	-	.08
multi-unit cars, works..lb.	.04½	-	.06
tanks, works.....lb.	.04	-	.06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb.	.13	-	.21
multi-unit cars, works..lb.	.06½	-	—
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb.	3.90	-	4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.08	-	—
No. 2, bbls.....lb.	.07	-	—
stainless, bbls.....lb.	.09	-	.11
Berries, bgs.....lb.	.12	-	.18
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb.	.10	Nom.	
medium, bgs.....lb.	.09½	Nom.	
poultry, bgs.....lb.	.09	Nom.	
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.			
Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton.	.64	-	—
Florida .....unit-ton.	.50	-	.53
22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton.	.55	-	.84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.			
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.			
triple, 40% and more a.p.a. bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton.	.62	-	—
South Carolina..unit-ton.	.65	-	—
Tennessee .....unit-ton.	.70	-	—
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.			

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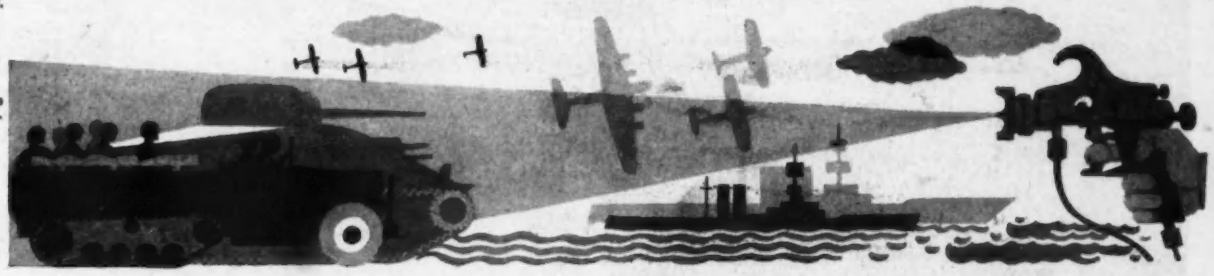
Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	14.50	-	24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.	16.50	-	30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.	17.50	-	43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	13.00	-	—
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	13.00	-	18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	15.25	-	19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	17.00	-	21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.	11.00	-	13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.	12.00	-	14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.	14.00	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	15.00	-	—
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.	24.00	-	30.00
Tallow,[1,8] edible, tanks.....lb.	.09%	-	—
inedible, extra, loose.....lb.	.08%	-	—
special, loose.....lb.	.08½	-	—
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb.	.05%	-	—
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb.	.06%	-	—
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb.	.07%	-	—
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.			
Tamarind, bbls.....lb.	.10	-	.12
kegs .....keg.	7.45	-	—
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton.	5.53	-	—
Chicago .....unit-ton.	5.53	-	—
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton	4.00	@	4.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p. bulk, Chicago..unit-ton	4.00	@	4.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb.	.23	-	.24
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs...lb.	.07¼	-	—
Java, bgs.....lb.	.07¼	-	—
Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal.	.27½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....gal.	.29½	-	—
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal.	.31½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....gal.	.33½	-	—
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal.	.30	-	.33
tanks, East.....gal.	.24¼	-	—
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb.	1.70	-	1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb.	.47%	-	.48
dms. .....lb.	.48½	-	.51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb.	.52%	-	.53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb.	.70	-	.75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb.	.75	-	.80
Terpineol, dms.....lb.	.35	-	.50
alpha (see A).			
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb.	.90	-	1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb.	.75	-	1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb.	.19½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.20	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.19	-	—
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb.	.08	-	.08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb.	.20	-	.21½
smaller dms., works.....lb.	.20¼	-	.25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetralin, dms.....lb.	.19	-	—
Tetrasodium pyroprosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.	12.50	-	—
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb.	2.80	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.90	-	3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.	290.00	-	—
50 grams, bots.....gram.	.32	-	—
25 grams, bots.....gram.	.34	-	—
1 gram, bots.....gram.	.39	-	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb.	.24	-	—
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb.	.53	-	.56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb.	2.00	-	—
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb.	1.60	-	1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb.	.21	Nom.	
Spanish, bls.....lb.	.24½	-	.25
Thymol, cns.....lb.	2.75	-	3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb.	3.88	-	4.19
dms. .....lb.	3.40	-	3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).			
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb.	No stocks		
crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb.	No stocks		
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb.	.52	-	—
Oxide, bbls.....lb.	No stocks		
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb.	.31	-	.33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb.	.15¼	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd....lb.	.15½	-	.15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb.	.16½	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb.	.16¾	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.	.17	-	.17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb.	.14¾	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.	.15	-	.15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06	-	—
Titanium pigment, calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.05¾	-	—
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.05¾	-	—
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06	-	—
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.			
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb.	.57	-	—
smaller pkgs, works.....lb.	.65	-	1.25
Titanium tetrachloride, technical 55-gal. dms., works..lb.	.32	-	—
smaller pkgs., works.....lb.	.40	-	1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb.	.80	-	.88
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb.	.96	-	—
mixed, dms.....lb.	.26	-	—
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal.	.33	-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.28	-	—
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal.	.28	-	—
1° nitration, dms., return...gal.	.34½	-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal.	.29½	-	—
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal.	.29½	-	—
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb.	.90	-	.95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb.	2.50	-	2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb.	.80	-	.85
Totaquine[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz.	.35	-	—
25 oz.....oz.	.38	-	—
Triacetin, dms.....lb.	.26	-	—
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb.	.53	-	—
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.88	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	1.01	-	—
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb.	.29	-	.31
smaller pkgs.....lb.	.34	-	.40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.47	-	—
cns., works.....lb.	.51	-	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.78	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.81	-	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.08	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.08½	-	—
tanks .....lb.	.07½	-	—
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb.	.08	-	—
Zone 2, same basis.....lb.	.08½	-	—
Zone 3, same basis.....lb.	.09	-	—
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb.	.09	-	—
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Tricresylphosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb.	.43½	-	.54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.37½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.40½	-	—
tech., cns., works.....lb.	.28½	-	.45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.25	-	.31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.25½	-	.31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.24	-	.30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb.	.19	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.20	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.18	-	—
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb.	.46	-	—
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb.	1.16	-	—
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.....lb.	.26	-	—
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.85	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.90	-	—
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb.	.31	-	.32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	21.50	-	—
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.	17.50	-	—

RCI Zinc Yellow
provides these definite advantages



The availability in quantity of RCI Zinc Yellow will be welcome news to formulators . . . *because no other zinc yellow provides the same combination of fine qualities.*

As already proved by extensive use on ships, planes, tanks and other war materiel, Reichhold Chemicals No. 1425 Zinc Yellow offers these definite advantages: *It provides better corrosion resistance* than either red lead or other types of zinc yellow and contains less soluble salts. Because it wets more readily and provides satisfactory dispersion with the very minimum of grinding, *it is easier to process.* Its package stability is excellent, thereby decreasing storage problems. Yet with all these advantages, *No. 1425 Zinc Yellow sells at the same price as standard types of zinc yellow.*

Immediate shipment can be made in any quantity from a sample to a carload. Write direct to the Sales Department in Detroit for complete information.

RCI WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTION

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

Other plants: Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Sydney, Australia

CHEMICAL COLORS • INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS • CHEMURGIC RUBBER • SYNTHETIC RESINS

Tripoli, once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks., ton 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,5] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Mauras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock, gal. .79 - .83
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .70 - .73
tanks.....gal. .65 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, ogs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton. 77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton. 57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton. 121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton. 127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Vanillin, ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[1] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

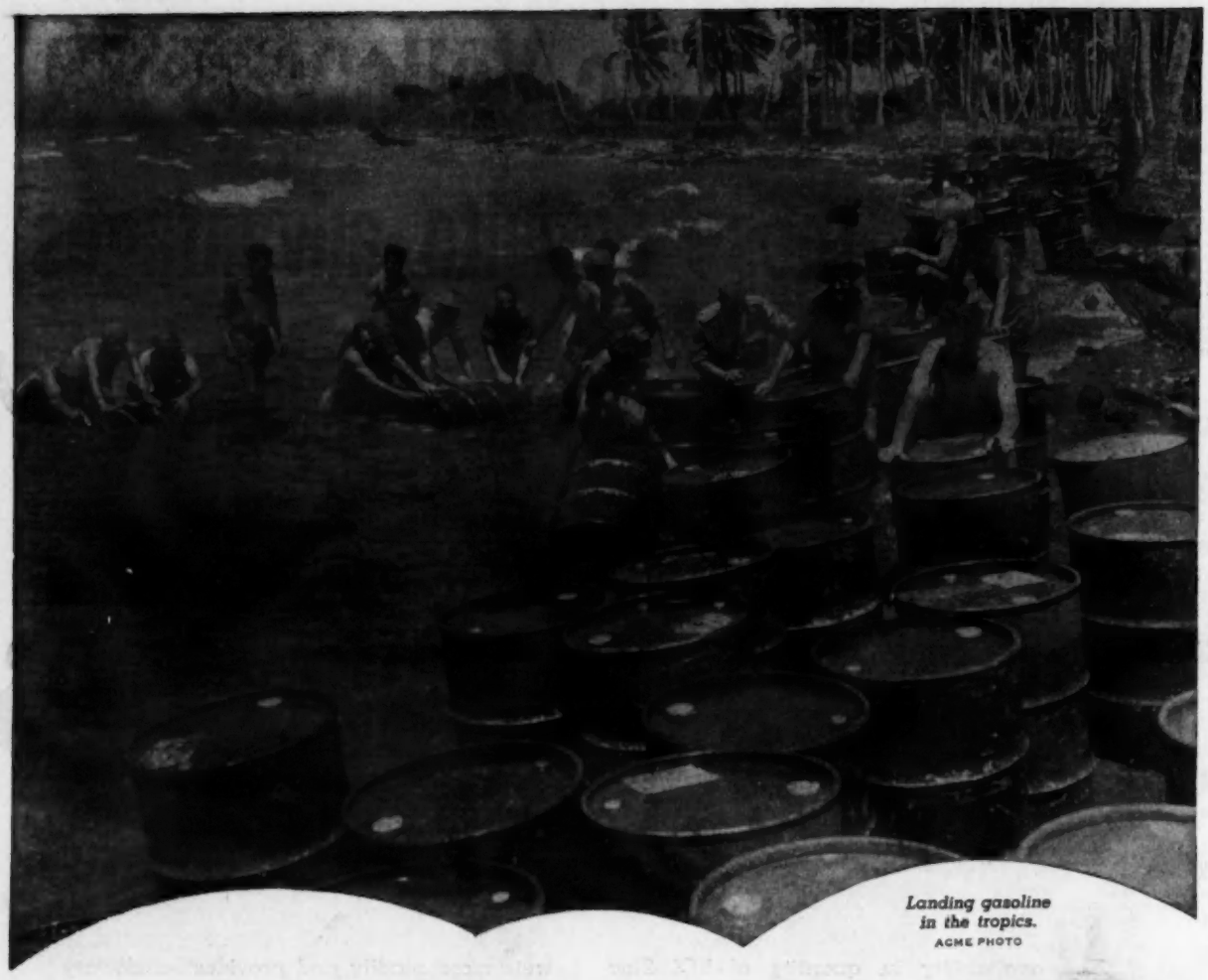
Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. 44.00 -47.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable bgs. ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53¼- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58¼
Wax, bees, ref'd., USP, rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84½- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton. 21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton. 25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton. 21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton. 25.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton. 25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton. 13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. 12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton. 12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton. 18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05¾- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .78
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton. 20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton. 24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton. 27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton. 30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant.....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[2] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .10 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).



Landing gasoline in the tropics.
ACME PHOTO

STEEL CONTAINERS GIVE POSITIVE PROTECTION TO CONTENTS

Wartime shipping must be packed to withstand irregular handling—unavoidable delays in loading—inadequate facilities at unloading points. It is often necessary to store war materials such as foods, munitions and gasoline in the open where they are subject to attack by destructive elements. Steel containers provide positive protection of contents under all conditions.

Steel pails and drums
3 gal. to 55 gal. capacities.

INLAND STEEL CONTAINER CO.
Formerly WILSON & BENNETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
6532 S. MENARD AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Plants at Chicago—Jersey City—New Orleans—Richmond, Calif.
Sales offices in all principal cities
CONTAINER SPECIALISTS

Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.15	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts	lb.	.15	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11	.15
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	.16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00	5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	.13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	—
dms.	lb.	.40	—
kgs.	lb.	.37	—
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.31
jars	lb.	.36	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.0315	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	—
jars	lb.	4.40	—
Metal,[1,6,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acidular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅝	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	—
USP (same prices as tech.)			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure. ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	.31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	2.25
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00	100.00
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Sept. 6 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

"Substitutes" Volume Prepared by Bennett

Substitutes and alternatives for chemicals, metals, and other commercial products have been compiled into handbook form in a recent volume prepared by H. Bennett and published by the Chemical Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. The work first discusses the general requirements with which replacement materials must comply, and then alphabetically lists a large number of products with the materials that can be used to replace them because of similarity in one or more characteristics. A comprehensive index completes the handbook. Containing 250 pages, the volume sells for $4.

Harshaw Offers Data With Drier Slide Rule

Descriptions and data on driers for the paint and varnish, printing ink, and allied industries are presented in an attractive booklet entitled "Helpful Data About the Full Line of Harshaw Driers" prepared by the Harshaw Chemical Company.

Following an introduction concerning the selection of the proper drier, the new booklet presents in compact, and standardized manner the forms, application, solubility, and typical properties of the Harshaw driers. Among those reviewed are the "Uversol" naphthenate driers, linoresinate driers, paste driers, linoleate driers, resinate driers, soyate driers, and drying salts. The volume then lists the current specifications and standards of driers, briefly discusses the stearate and laurate metallic soaps produced by the Harshaw organization, and then has "a word about Harshaw pigments."

Distributed with the booklet is a clever drier slide rule by which laboratory and production men can rapidly determine the amount of drier required in a specific formulation. Given the total number of pounds of oil in the formulation and the metal content of the drier, the rule can be manipulated to instantly give a direct reading of the amount of drier compound to be added so as to meet a specific percentage of metal content in the completed formulation. A slide rule and copy of the booklet may be obtained for the asking from the Harshaw Chemical Company, 1945 East 97th St., Cleveland 6, Ohio, mentioning the Reporter.

—O-P-D—

Carbon Dioxide Deposits Discovered in North Calif.

Extensive new carbon dioxide gas resources have been discovered in Northern California, according to a survey made by State Mineralogist Bradley and recently reported by the State Department of Natural Resources. At least eleven carbon dioxide gas areas have been found in Mendocino and Sonoma counties, and in the Hopland area of Mendocino county. The Caldri Ice Corporation already is producing dry ice on an important commercial basis.

Ten other areas in the Northern counties disclose gas seepages free from harmful ingredients and of commercial importance. One such deposit is along Cummiskey Creek in Mendocino county, and another important gas seepage emerges near the city limits of Cloverdale in Sonoma county.

—O-P-D—

U.S. Revenue Returns Up for Year

Bureau of Internal Revenue reports collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, compared witht 1942, as follows:—

	June 1943	June 1942
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$4,435,464.24	$24,572,187.74
Distilled spirits, domestic	*698,466,342.75	538,832,969.63
Distilled spirits, imported	*83,406,478.87	35,765,107.45
Gasoline	288,785,826.00	369,587,150.81
Lubricating oils	43,318,312.71	46,432,267.73
Narcotics, including special taxes	788,094.14	745,042.74
Oleomargarin special taxes.	2,620,643.80	2,244,252.06
Totals	$734,823,724.67	$417,912,285.12

* Effective November 1, 1942, rate was increased from $4 per gallon to $6 per gallon.

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Business Must Get Ready

Business must not be behindhand in preparing to work out a program of transition from war service to the operations of peacetime. It should now be selecting representatives to constitute a body fully capable of handling whatever needs to be done. That, quite obviously, is going to be no easy task. But, it cannot be a task too hard for business, because business has everything that will be required in its doing. The great desirability and necessity is that business does not, as it did after the preceding war and again in the 1930's, neglect to use its facilities and abilities to do a job which will not otherwise properly be done.

Of course, government must help in this job. WPB has a big order on its hands in easing out all the tightenings it has applied. It cannot do this satisfactorily without the wholehearted and full-handed assistance of business. The military agencies can wreck the national economy by dumping their unfinished contracts on the neck of business the moment peace is arrived at. Here again there must be government-business cooperation of an intimacy and on a scale never before approached. Business must initiate this.

One of the biggest postwar jobs will be that of disposing of surplus war goods, finished and in process, and the materials particular in their making, without inundating any market or allowing a threat to pile up under uncertain political theories to come. It will not be good that the surplus commodities be dumped on the markets, and it will be equally bad if they are allowed to remain an opportunity for government to go into business at anybody's whim. These goods must be disposed of as speedily as practicable in an orderly manner.

There is a big postwar job awaiting business. It should be training men now to boss that job, as well as men to do the work. To leave these things wholly to government will be disastrous.

—O-P-D—

Quinine for the Pool

Cinchona derivatives contributed by retail pharmacists to the quinine pool under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists have amounted to approximately 136,000 ounces. This is a very good showing. It is all the more remarkable because this quantity was received from only 16,573 contributors, less than half of the estimated number of pharmacies in nonmalarial sections of the country.

There is much more quinine lying idle in the drug stores of the country. Procrastination, not profiteering, is the reason why this has not been sent to the pool. Manufacturers and wholesalers would do well to include reminders in their communications to retailers.

—O-P-D—

Simple, Honest Taxation

Congress is scheduled to enter seriously upon consideration of a tax program shortly after its reconvening early next month. The Treasury Department is expected to have some sort of a program at least sketched out as a basis of the deliberations. Some of the members of Congress particularly interested in tax legislation are already in Washington, largely, it appears, to prepare to combat ideas which are rumored to be getting the most attention from the Treasury Department's tax experts. A sales tax is one of these ideas; a spending tax variety of the same is another.

Congress does not "cotton to" the sales tax idea. Its reasons for this antipathy are several. One of them is sufficient to condemn the method—a sales tax burden becomes relatively heavier as the taxpayer's financial ability decreases. It is a levy on some 50 percent of the income of the taxpayer who must spend all he gets; and may be only a fraction of one percent for the person of large income. Inequity, such as this, is already too prevalent in many things governmental. Another objectionable feature of a sales tax is that the aggregate payments are always substantially greater than the revenue acquired. There is always an overage which is pocketed by the seller.

The taxable wealth of the people is the sum total of their earnings. The only just and equitable tax is one levied on this aggregate income. And such a tax is so simple and so flexible as revenue needs may require that there can be no objection to it on any point of practicability. The one thing which prevents the simplification of Federal taxation through its reduction to a universal, sliding-scale levy on individual incomes is the fact that such simplicity, justice, and equity are not in keeping with the ideas of social and economic reform and control on which the Federal tax scheme has so long been based.

Congress balks at an open sales tax, but levies taxes on the sale of oleomargarin, tobacco products, gasoline, alcoholic beverages, cosmetics, theater tickets, and other commodities, on transportation, communication, and other services. Of course this is an inconsistency. But, the payers of most of these taxes do not even know what part of the price of a purchase they represent; some do not even know that the price includes a Federal tax; few give any thought to this. So, taxation which in some instances represents the greater part by far of the cost of a common article of trade is burdened upon the people for no reason that will stand analysis by the criterions of democracy.

There is neither science nor honesty in this sort of taxation. There is nothing to balk at in a straight out-and-out fully open scheme of universal taxation of individual incomes, with special treatment for undistributed corporation earnings. If Congress cannot "come clean" and play fair in its levying of tribute upon its constituents, it is time that something was changed. And everything else notwithstanding, the next tax program must make substantial reductions from the currently excessive spending of Federal funds unnecessarily.

—O-P-D—

Tomorrow's Fuels

The national muss and mess in respect of gasoline and other derivatives of petroleum have got so much wordy attention that they might be regarded as the biggest aspect of the war problem, with a bigger implication of trouble when peacemaking gets under way. Everybody has a theory; everybody has an idea about where to get tomorrow's gasoline, nobody knowing what sort of gasoline tomorrow will want—if any.

Making gasoline—well, anyhow, a replacement for gasoline as a fuel in spark-fired internal combustion engines—out of coal is getting a "big press." The cost of equipping for this operation would be high, and doubled by the scrapping of existing petroleum refineries. And what a mess of trouble with unionized coalminers lies along that same path!

Converting natural gas into a liquid motor fuel is not a difficult task. It has its advocates among the solvers of the postwar petroleum problem. Once again the cost of equipping such a new industry is large, and the question of transportation is at least as big as it is in connection with petroleum motor fuel. Utilization of oilshale presents the same problems.

Automotive engineering put the petroleum industry in its present important fuel position. Mechanical engineering applied to means of transportation will shape the future of the fuel industry insofar as any new aspects are to be expected. The petroleum industry and the coal industry—bituminous and anthracite—should get together for their common good. They have potentially important complementary positions in the field of supplying fuel for heat and stationary power. They have complementary roles as suppliers of basic chemical materials. In both fields their roles overlap. Study and settlement of their combined economic pattern will do them both good—if they listen properly to the technical groups which they must serve.

It is very probable that all heavy road hauling will be powered soon after the war by diesel-type engines, rather than the now more common spark-fired type. This will mean a substantially voluminous change in the type of fuel required. It may be expected that the powering of farm tractors and the like will be developed in the gasogene field, straw, weeds, and other waste being employed as fuel materials. The actual future of aviation is still conjectural. A lot of things are to be learned in all lines before tomorrow's fuel program can be laid down.

PRODUCTION

AS is the case with many manufacturers of all types the present emergency has resulted in a host of new problems for our various Production Departments. It goes without saying that the needs of our Government come first, and all of our productive efforts are now designed towards satisfying these requirements as rapidly as they arise.

Production of those items necessary for the war effort has been increased to a very great degree in some cases and with all possible speed, while that of others of less essential nature has been drastically curtailed or ceased entirely. As a result, frequent changes in production schedules have been necessary, often on short notice, and equipment designed for one purpose has often been utilized for a wholly different type of product.

It is to the credit of our Production Departments that answers have promptly been found to these many new problems, and the increasing requirements of the War Effort filled without delay.

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Heavy Chemicals

Tight Buying Conditions Feature Many Industrial Chemicals —Acetic Acid Shortage Seen—Calcium Chloride Active

Chemical allocations for August will be found on page 7 of this issue.

Buyers did not find any material improvement in the supply situation last week. Regardless of heavy production, many important industrial chemicals were in short supply thereby curtailing the extent of new business. The primary cause may be summed up in two words —lend-lease. As long as demand tops the supply level, there is little chance of betterment in buying conditions.

Rumor mills again ground out reports regarding accumulative efforts for soda caustic. Stockpiling was favored at the last meeting of the industry committee on June 23, but later heavy demands by lend-lease made it impossible and demand has continued to outrun supply. Until this situation is reversed it seems impossible for stockpiling to take place.

WPB estimates for production and requirements of acetic acid suggest a shortage of 50,000,000 pounds in 1943 and 86,000,000 pounds during 1944. Production which is expected to remain constant through 1944, unless it is decided to expand facilities, is about 526,000,000 pounds. At present acetic acid is not only used for commercial purposes but for ordnance requirements.

Buying movement in calcium chloride gained considerable momentum last week. Aside from an active demand for county road construction, the call from government camps and air fields where new roads were being made, gave additional impetus to buying and some producers were a month behind in deliveries.

Producers of sulphuric acid met their allocated schedule. The movement for war industries and civilian requirements has been creeping up on production and the market assumed a tighter condition. The fertilizer industry will probably need more sulphuric acid than ever before and is becoming rather anxious about the outlook. Oxalic acid showed no relaxation from its tight position.

WPB gave total U. S. production of all paper and paperboard during the first half of 1943 at 8,398,594 tons, compared with 8,843,278 tons for the first half of 1942, and 7,871,298 tons for the second half of 1942. Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.0 in the week ended August 7, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 91.5 in the previous week and 81.4 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are by the Regional Office of WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess idle inventories.

Acetic Anhydride.—Heavy demand absorbed production. Market remained short of supply and closed in tight condition. Not enough basic material to step up production substantially.

Ammonia Chloride.—Supply seemed ample to meet current extent of consuming demand. Inquiry appeared broader although individual transactions were mostly small.

Arsenic.—Moved steadily against allocation orders. Supplies not excessive but sufficient to meet demand, temporarily at least.

Calcium Chloride.—Consuming interest continued to broaden and buying movement gained momentum. Producers were pushed to meet demand principally from the building of roads in army camps. One producer was somewhat behind on contract deliveries while others seemed about up to schedule. The call for civilian road work and for air conditioning was also spreading.

Chlorine. — Stocks were reported sufficient to meet inquiry which could not be described as urgent. While the situation might change at any time, output temporarily seemed to keep up with demand and then some.

Copper Sulphate.—Remained rather quiet last week. A few tail-end transactions but the agricultural season is over. Shipments for industrial use against allocated orders represented most of the market's movement. Stocks while seasonally low are expected to increase as the year progresses. More activity in export business is also expected during the Fall months.

Phosphorus. — Signs suggesting any relaxation in demand for this material or its compounds were lacking last week. Shipments mostly for war industries absorbed output and the market never had a chance to break away from its tight condition. There appeared to be no immediate relief in sight.

Potash Carbonate.—Inquiry was reported fair for both calcined and hydrated varieties. Producers were able to keep pace with demand and deliveries were made promptly. Supply reported moderate.

Potash Caustic. — Producers were able to meet demand although stocks were not excessive. Moderate consuming interest reported in solid and liquid for prompt shipment. Small lots of flakes also commanded attention.

Potash Chlorate.—Movement regulated by allocated orders. Shipments heavy enough to tax production and market's position remained tight and without sign of relaxing.

Soda Ash.—Supply conditions did not improve sufficiently to relieve market's tight position. Demand remained so active that no reserve stocks could accumulate. Bulk goods continued to move out on schedule. Those who had facilities to pack in paper bags seemed to make some headway, others were slightly behind contract specifications.

Soda Caustic.—Lend-lease shipments have kept the market for dry caustic in a definitely tight position. Demand remained in excess of supply and until this condition is reversed, any accumulation is impossible. WPB regional office has 28,800 pounds for sale.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.0	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acids

Acetic. — Production was absorbed rapidly under heavy consuming demand. All grades short for nearby shipment. Difficulty in securing sufficient basic material limiting expansion in output.

Chromic. — Consuming demand remained active with bulk of production reaching platers. Steady shipments prevented any accumulation of supplies. WPB regional office offered 1,000 pounds from excess inventories.

Formic. — Inquiry continued moderate and was readily satisfied at former price levels. WPB regional office offered 29,095 pounds from excess inventories.

Hydroxyacetic. — Production facilities were reported ample to take ad-

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
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Authorized Distributors for the Defense Supply Corporation
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Telephones: AShland 4-2265 and 4-2266

OPD—8-16-1943 33

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(Red Prussiate of Potash)
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271 RUSSELL STREET BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
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ditional business in the 70 percent technical grade, barrels or tanks. This material is not on allocation.

Muriatic.—Shipments for home and export sufficient to keep available stocks at a relatively low level. Market retained steady position.

Nitric.—Movement for war industries remained active. Supply for nearby shipment limited owing to steady absorption of output. WPB, Regional Office offered 3,450 pounds for sale from excess inventories.

Oxalic.—Limited stocks holding down activity. Demand remained active with sellers well booked for several weeks ahead. Market conditions generally reported tight.

Phosphoric.—Broad demand for war industries kept market in light supply. No improvement in buying conditions, which remained tight.

Sulphuric.—Heavy demand taxed output and supply situation revealed no improvement. Shortage pronounced but not acute. Looked as though the revised ceiling price order may not be issued for some time.

Insecticides

Activity in insecticides during the wind up stages of the market were described as normal. Hot dry weather over most of the cotton growing areas had a tendency to curb any unusual boll weevil infestation. This helped to maintain a sufficient supply of calcium arsenate which proved just about equal to demand and prevented any excess carry over. Output of paradichlorobenzene never did catch up with demand. Paris green looked as though it was passing out as a major insecticide.

Calcium Arsenate.—Hot dry weather in several sections of the cotton belt has exerted a restraining influence on boll worm infestation as well as other insect damage to cotton. Federal Agricultural Bureau in Texas reports a general dropping off in weevil damage. Looked as though supply situation was capable of meeting season's demand.

Chloropicrin.—Trading relatively quiet all week. Supply situation satisfactory and sufficient to meet demand.

Cryolite.—Agricultural interests seemed to have requirements satisfied with supplies ample to meet demand all season.

Lead Arsenate.—Offerings were limited and production for the season appeared to be well absorbed. Interest increasing in 1944 production.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Moderate sales reported, although demand showed tendency to subside. Demand supplied readily all season.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Production never did catch up with demand. Market remained in definitely tight position.

Paris Green.—Did not play a very important part in season's agricultural movement. Closed quietly and appeared to be on its way out of the major class of insecticides.

Rotenone Spray.—WPB offered 1,000 gallons from their excess inventory stock.

—O-P-D—

Vinegar Tankcar Use Is Restricted

OPD Washington Bureau

To conserve tankcars for the movement of more essential commodities, WPB has added apple cider, apple juice, and vinegar stock to list 1 of general haulage conservation order T-1. Effective September 1, none of these orchard products may be loaded in tankcars, except with prior authorization from WPB.

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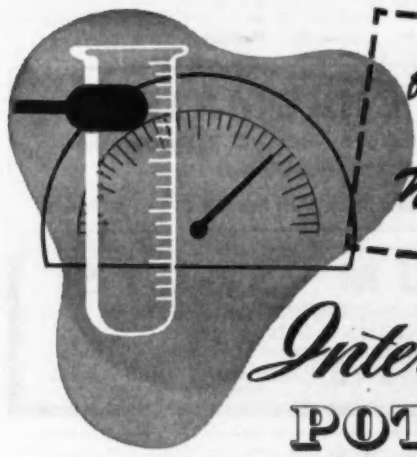

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Penna. Salt Shifts Manufacturing Staff

Y. F. Hardcastle, vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, announces the reorganization of his central office manufacturing and engineering staffs due to the expansion of the company's manufacturing activities.

Walker Penfield, formerly manager of engineering, has been appointed

Walker Penfield

A. E. Gados

works manager and will be in charge of all the manufacturing activities of the company and all of its subsidiaries except the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington. William F. Mitchell, formerly assistant to Mr. Penfield, continues in that ca-

F. H. Walker

V. K. O'Connor

pacity with the title of Assistant to the Works Manager.

Floyd H. Walker, formerly chief engineer of Swenson division of the Whiting Corporation, is appointed chief engineer and will be in charge of the central engineering division. He will have charge of new construction and assist the manufacturing and other departments in engineering matters.

A. E. Gaydos, formerly in charge of the Central Engineering Division under Mr. Penfield, has been named assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing, assigned to special duties.

Vincent K. O'Connor, formerly with the Tacoma, Washington, office, has been appointed manager of the newly created personnel department in charge of the handling of all personnel matters and labor relations. Russell E. Cushing continues at Wyandotte as director of chemical engineering department, reporting to Mr. Penfield.

Edgar G. Warren has been assigned to the heavy chemicals division to take over the Philadelphia territory. This territory was formerly covered by Lieut. E. M. Wilson before he entered the mili ary service. Mr. Warren was formerly with the General Baking Company

—O-P-D—

Nitric Acid Advisers Appointed by WPB

Nitric Acid Producers Industry Advisory Committee has been established by the War Production Board. The government presiding officer is Edmund Rowland. Committee members are:—

Mark Bradley, General Chemical Company, New York; Horace Burrough, Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass.; Emerson Davis, Detroit Chemical Works, Detroit, Mich.; Frank R. Dunn, Charles Lennig & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lawrence J. Finnan, jr., Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; William F. Lux, Illinois Powder Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. McCoy, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Leonard Richards, Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; R. S. Roeller, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. E. Wiley, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.

—O-P-D—

WPB Names Posner Head Of Labor-Management Group

OPD Washington Bureau

Reuben A. Posner has been appointed by the War Production Board to direct a campaign to intensify and extend the operation of labor-management committees in war plants. He will function as regional chief in New York and Northern New Jersey.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Government's Guarantee Breaks Corn Log-Jam and Brings Improved Outlook to Market for Cornstarch

The government's guarantee that farmers who marketed corn up to August 11 would share in any increase which might be made in price ceilings before October 31 apparently broke the log-jam which had kept corn stored on farms during a period when it was vitally needed in war production, forcing corn processors to close down their plants temporarily late in June. While heavy needs for cornstarch continued to hold this item in tight position, the improved outlook was gratifying to sizing materials factors and was a topic of considerable discussion in the market for dyestuffs, leather, and textile chemicals last week.

It was estimated on Tuesday that approximately 7,000,000 bushels of corn had been purchased in the first ten days of August, culminating on that day in the largest business in cash corn on the Chicago Board of Trade in a single day. Over 3,500,000 bushels of the cash grain were purchased at that time for deferred shipment from the country. The expiration of the government's guarantee at midnight August 10 was augmented as an influencing factor by the Department of Agriculture's report that August 1 prospects point to a production of 2,874,711,000 bushels of corn, a gain of 168,000,000 bushels over the July 1 forecast.

The Argentine Rural Economy Administration last week estimated the 1943 corn production of Argentina at 1,943,184 tons as against more than 9,000,000 tons in 1942. Farmers are being urged to restore crops to their normal level.

A slightly smaller cotton crop for 1943 than in 1942 but a record average yield of 279.4 pounds an acre has been forecast by the Department of Agriculture. The average yield is 6.9 pounds above that in 1942 and compares with an average yield of 217 pounds.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
276.7	276.7	277.1	259.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate. — Market tight. No change in quotations.

Potash Bichromate.—Good demand holds material in firm position. Quotations show no alterations.

Potash Prussiate.—Demand at recent levels. Prices confirmed.

Soda Bichromate. — Market very tight in common with other bichromates.

Soda-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Consumers' takings at recent levels. Tone steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Position continues steady. Material may be used for food coloring only. Prices same.

Cochineal. — Demand rather good. Quotations show no change.

Fustic.—Call for material continues steady. Tone firm.

Hematine. — Inquiries in good volume. No change pricewise.

Logwood. — Demand holding satisfactorily. Quotations unaltered.

Turmeric.—Market continues tight due to small stocks and replacement difficulties.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Supplies insufficient to keep up with sizable demand. Prices firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Edible grades very tight. Technical in slightly improved supply position. No movements pricewise. WFA announces that 9,790,551 pounds of dried eggs were delivered for shipment to the United Nations during June. About 4,532,000,000 eggs were produced on farms in July, 11 percent more than in July, 1942, and 41 percent more than the 1932-41 average. July egg production was at peak levels in all parts of the country except in the West, where it was the largest since 1931. The aggregate production for the first seven months of this year was the largest on record for that period, 14 percent above last year and 44 percent above the 10-year average.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Supplies continue tight. Market tone firm.

Egg Yolk.—Little material to be had. Prices firm. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Market tight. Price schedules unchanged. WFA announces that 20,501,392 pounds of cornstarch were delivered for export to the United Nations during June. Department of Agriculture reports that August 1 prospects point to a production of 2,874,711,000 bushels of corn, a gain of 168,000,000 bushels over the July 1 forecast. A crop this size would fall short of the record 1942 crop of 3,175,154,000 bushels by 300,000,000 bushels but would be larger than any other crop produced since 1932. The largest business in cash corn in a single day was transacted Tuesday on the Chicago Board of Trade with over 3,500,000 bushels of the cash grain being bought for deferred shipment from the country, making an estimated 7,000,000 bushels or more taken in the first ten days of this month. The grain, offered from all sections, found a ready demand. All of the business was at ceiling prices. Visible supply of corn decreased 410,000 bushels in week ended August 7, according to figures compiled by Chicago Board of Trade, and amounted to 5,431,000 bushels.

Starch, Sweetpotato. — Practically no material available. Prospective production of sweet potatoes shows a 2 percent decline since July 1, due largely to setbacks received by the crop in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The 1943 crop is now placed at 81,255,000 bushels, compared with 65,380,000 bushels in 1942.

Starch, Wheat.—Tight cornstarch situation causing starch users to look in direction of wheat and other starches. Supplies tight. Tone firm.

Zein.—WPB allocations rule. Prices same.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—New developments lacking. OPA base prices rule.

Divi-Divi.—Material under WPB allocation control. Prices show no change. Some factors using divi-divi in place of myrobalans.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Tight labor situation holds raw materials short.

Mangrove Bark.—None available.

Myrobalans.—Sizable shipment just received. Prices unchanged.

Nutgalls.—The New York regional office of WPB is offering for sale 53,998 pounds of nutgalls.

Oakbark Extract.—Raw materials short due to tight labor situation.

Quebracho Extract.—Demand active. Supplies at improved level as result of more liberal shipping space from South America. Quotations unaltered.

Wattle Bark.—New features lacking. Prices same.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Adhesives Developed For Wood by Du Pont

A new type of adhesive developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours& Co. is being used to bond the thin sheets of wood that are molded to form the bodies of military helicopters, the planes with the rotary wings, this new plywood 'glue' is said to be both thermoplastic and thermosetting. It is called adhesive No. 4624.

—O-P-D—

Murphy Named to Term On Research Council

Walter J. Murphy, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, and *Chemical and Engineering News*, publications of the American Chemical Society, has been appointed a member of the National Research Council, Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, for a period of three years ending June 30, 1946, according to Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences.

—O-P-D—

Commerce Dep't Field Service Director Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has announced the appointment of Joseph A. Mack as director of the field service of the Department of Commerce, succeeding Raymond C. Miller, who was recently nominated by the President to be assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Mack has been connected with the department for sixteen years.

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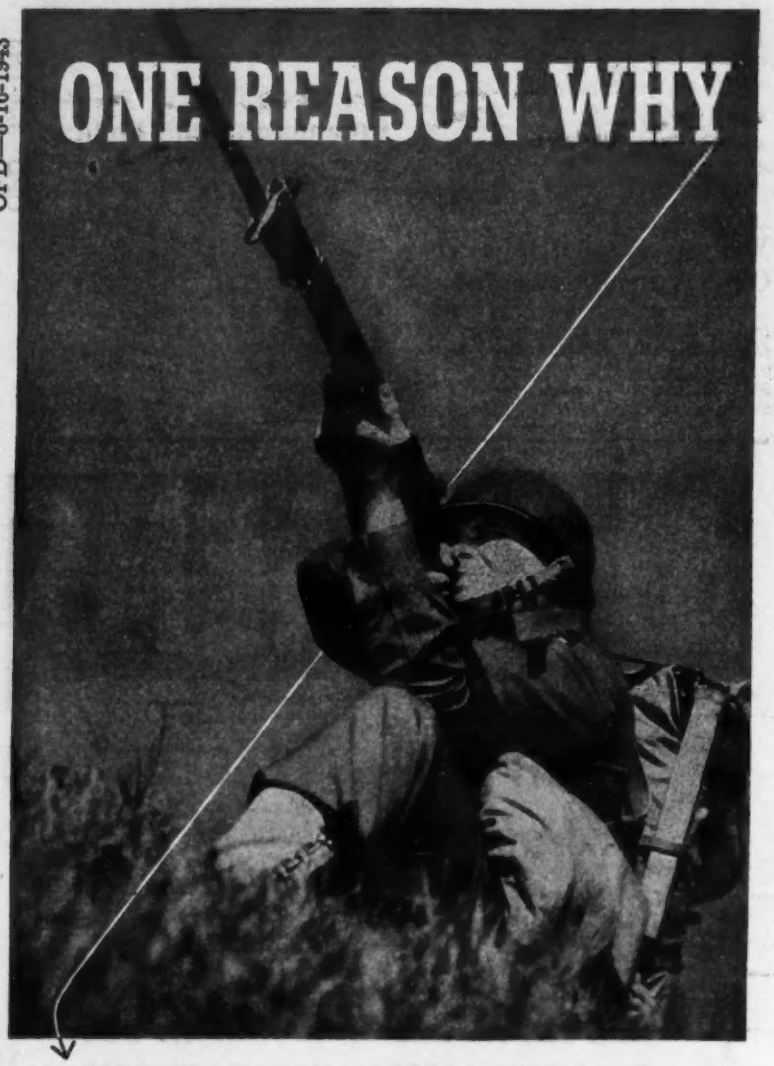

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Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy War Needs Continue to Hold Supplies of Coaltar Chemicals Inadequate for Less Essential Consumption

Pressing war needs continued to hold the market for coaltar chemicals in tight position over the past week. The shortage of basic products in general was again reflected in supplies of intermediates and acids, with little change noted in the level of demand for such items. Aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber continued to call for large quantities of benzol, and there were indications that supplies would be taxed even more as the synthetic rubber program is fully developed. All limitations on the use of rubber, either synthetic or natural, as a sealing medium for closures for glass containers have been eliminated from conservation order M-104 as amended by the War Production Board.

Xylol also continued very tight last week, and the conversion of many former users of the coaltar product to petroleum xylol is now holding both items extremely scarce. The New York regional office of WPB is seeking information on available stocks of phenol and toluol. Chemical allocations for August will be found on page 7.

Steel production rose during July to a total of 7,376,017 tons, but remained below the tonnage produced in the preceding 31-day months of 1943, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The output in July, however, was substantially above the total for July, 1942, when 7,144,958 tons were produced. In June of this year steel production totaled 7,027,101 tons, having been depressed because of the coal strike. In the first seven months of 1943 a total of 51,242,929 tons were produced, about 1,562,000 tons more than in the corresponding months of 1942.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.4 percent of capacity, compared with 98.3 percent in the previous week, a gain of 0.1 point. A month ago the rate was 97.0 percent, and in the corresponding week of last year it was 96.5 percent, up 0.7 point from the preceding week.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Increasing aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber needs pulling heavily on government stockpile. Undertone continues firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended August 7 indicate production from that source of 3,826,600 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—No new developments in steady market. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended August 7 indicate production from that source of 14,936,200 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads and utilities continue to take material in good volume. Price schedules show no alterations. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended August 7 indicate production from that source of 790,000 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Market very tight. No new features. Quotations unaltered.

Naphthalene.—WPB allocations govern crude transactions. Market steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended August 7 indicate production from that source of 1,666,400 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Heavy war needs for material hold supplies available for intermediates tight. Quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended August 7 indicate production from that source of 222,100 pounds of phenol. New York regional office of WPB is seeking information on available stocks of phenol.

Pitch.—No new features in market. Prices same.

Pyridin.—Good demand for use in sulfa drugs and vitamins. Tone steady.

Tar Acid Oil.—Material under WPB allocation control. No change in price schedules.

Toluol.—Heavy movement of material into explosives manufacture. Little to be had for anything but most essential needs. Quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended August 7 indicate production from that source of 765,300 gallons of toluol, New York regional office of WPB is seeking information on available stocks of phenol.

Xylol.—Little change noted in demand and supply conditions with material continuing under WPB allocation control. Petroleum xylol now very tight. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended August 7 indicate production from that source of 172,800 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Shortages here and there in some grades of coaltar bases are making themselves felt to an increasing extent. Material is being offered in fewer and fewer cases, it is reported. Demand continues good for various products, including benzol. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are: Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Good demand. Quotations unaltered.

Cyclohexanol.—Market tone unchanged. Prices same.

Cyclohexanone.—Steady interest. Price schedules confirmed.

Methylcyclohexanone.—Demand remains active. No change as regards quotations.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supplies remain tight. Quotations show no change.

Benzoic, Technical.—Position strong. New developments lacking.

Broenner's.—Material in fairly active demand. Prices steady.

Cleve's.—Call remains active. Prices steady.

Fumaric.—Supplies tight. Demand good. Quotations show no alterations.

Gamma.—Rather good call for item. No alterations in prices.

Laurent's.—Inquiries in good volume. Prices unaltered.

Maleic.—Market tight. No new developments.

Malic.—Interest good. Supplies tight. No change in market tone.

Picramic.—Supplies light. Demand active. Prices same.

Picric.—Demand unchanged from recent levels. Price schedules show no alterations.

Salicylic.—Supplies continue tight. Level of demand unchanged. Prices same.

Sulphanilic.—Supply conditions unchanged. Interest good. Tone firm.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Call remains active. Quotations unaltered.

Alphanaphthylamine.—No new developments in tight market. Prices same.

Anilin.—New York regional office of WPB is offering for sale 3,600 pounds of anilin salt.

Anthraquinone.—Position remains tight. No alterations as regards price schedules.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies tight. Quotations confirmed.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Benzoyl Chloride. — No change in level of demand. Quotations same.

Betanaphthol. — Market tone firm. Supplies remain short.

Betanaphthylamine.—No change in demand and supply conditions. Quotations unaltered.

Diethylanilin. — Market devoid of new developments. Position tight.

Dimethylanilin.—Supplies tight. No change in level of demand. Quotations same.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Tone strong. Supplies light.

Dinitrotoluene.—Item continues in short supply with quotations firm.

Diphenyl.—Steady interest against tight supplies. Market tone strong.

Diphenylamine.—Inquiries at good level. Position firm.

G Salt.—Needs in good volume. No change in quotations.

Metanitroanilin. — Supplies limited. No new developments.

Metaparatoluidin.—Market very firm due to short supplies.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. No movements pricewise.

Metatoluylenediamine. — WPB allocations govern transactions. No change in price schedules.

Nitrobenzene. — Material continues in short supply. Tone steady.

Nitronaphthalene. — No change in demand and supply conditions. Quotations unaltered.

Orthocresol.—Position tight. Quotations confirmed.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Raw materials shortage holds material in tight position.

Orthonitrophenol. — Raw materials tight. Supplies short. Tone firm.

Orthonitrotoluene.—Tone firm. Raw materials continue short.

Parachlorophenol. — Market tone strong. New features lacking.

Paranisidin.—No change in market conditions. Prices show no alterations.

Paraphenylenediamine.—Market position tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies continue comparatively easier due to tight glycerin situation. Prices same. Material under WPB allocation and use control.

Xylidin.—Tone steady. No new features in market.

—Continued on page 40

Chemical Allocations For August Reported

—Continued from page 7

Perchloric Acid

Quarterly allocation — reported last month.

Petroleum Cresylic Acid

Allowed in part for disinfectants and insecticides (40 percent). Denied for all other civilian uses.

Phenol

Allowed in part for medicinal salicylates (80 percent of 1941 monthly average), chlorinated phenols (90 percent), chemical manufacturing (65 percent). Allowed in full for disinfectants, preservatives, dyes, inks, and medicinals, other than salicylates. Veterinary phenol sulfonates allowed approximately 200 percent of 1941 consumption.

Phenolic Resins

Allocations were made on the following basis:—

Laminating Varnish:—Granted in full for industrial electrical insulation, protective helmets for industrial workers, industrial gears, corrosion resistant parts and other irreplaceable industrial components. Name plates were denied.

Molding Compound:—Granted in full for industrial applications, printing and textile equipment, buttons, closures except wine and liquor, and other miscellaneous essential applications. Denied for caster wheels over five inches in diameter, wine and liquor closures, flash light cases, soap boxes and dental plate containers.

Plywood Adhesives:—Granted in full for farm equipment, industrial shipbuilding equipment, and garbage receptacles. Resins used require a noncritical grade only of petroleum cresylic acid.

Specialties:—Granted in full for coil saturants, wire coatings, armature impregnants, technical adhesives, binder for glass and rock wool insulation for industrial and home applications, binder for composition cork, some utilitarian uses of case resin which have been inactive for almost a year, and a few miscellaneous highly essential uses.

Protective Coatings:—Granted in full for: Transportation—locomotives (modified phenolics with low tar acid content only), interior of railroad refrigerator cars, interior of railroad tankcars. Communications and Utilities—electrical cable coatings and impregnation varnish for coils and wound apparatus, enamelled wire. Industrial Operations and Equipment — oil refinery equipment (modified phenolics with low tar acid content only), plating and chemical equipment. Printing and Inks—lithoplates; composition and intensifier, heat set inks. Containers and Packaging—food, chemical and medicinal containers; interior of gasoline and water drums; seam sealing of containers; closures and metal ends for fibre containers.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Plasticizer No. 6:—No civilian requests for this material. Plasticizer No. 5:—All civilian requests denied. Tricresyl phosphate—all civilian requests denied, except the use as a lubricant in oxygen cylinders which was granted in full. Triphenyl phosphate:—Civilian uses in plastics granted in accordance with M-326A. Photographic film was granted 100 percent. Insulating compounds for electric cables were granted in full.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Methylphthalyl Ethyl Glycolate: — Civilian uses were granted for plastics in accordance with General Preference Order M-326A. Applications were granted for industrial adhesives where no substitutes were possible.

Dimethyl Phthalate:—Applications for civilian uses were granted for plastic uses in accordance with M-326A. There were no other civilian requests for this material.

Dicapryl Phthalate: — Civilian uses were denied.

Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate:—Civilian uses were denied.

Ethylphthalyl Ethyl Glycolate: — Civilian requests for use of this material in plastic applications were granted in accordance with M-326A. Uses in cellophane were granted in full. All other uses were denied.

Diamyl Phthalate:—All civilian uses were granted in full.

Dimethoxyethyl Phthalate: — Civilian uses in cellophane were granted in full. Industrial adhesive uses were granted where no substitutes were possible.

Dicyclohexyl Phthalate: — Cellophane uses were granted in full. There were no other requests for civilian uses.

Dioctyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were denied.

Diethyl Phthalate:—Civilian uses were granted for plastics in accordance with M-326A. All other civilian requests were granted in full.

Dibutoxyethyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were denied.

Butyl Phthalyl Butyl Glycolate:—Civilian uses were granted for plastics in accordance with M-326A. This material was granted for use in adhesives for food packaging where no substitutes were possible. All other civilian requests were denied.

Dibutyl Phthalate:—Civilian uses in plastics were granted in accordance with M-326A. Civilian textile coatings were granted 25 percent of their requests. Cellophane was granted in full. Synthetic rubber for civilian uses were granted 25 percent of their requests. Industrial adhesive uses were granted 100 percent. Lubricants were granted 100 percent. Emulsions were granted 100 percent. Printing ink uses were granted 100 percent. Civilian lacquer uses were permitted only where no other substitutes were possible.

Phosphorus

Requests for phosphorus during the month of August were granted in full for boiler water chemicals, sugar refining, yeast, cheese, butter, fire retardants, matches, activited carbon and dyestuffs.

Requests for use as acid leavening agents in the form of mono calcium phosphate were granted 100 percent of normal, using as a base period, the year 1942. In the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate, requests were granted 90 percent of normal for the same use and the same base period.

Requests for miscellaneous uses were cut 30 percent; dentifrices 15 percent; soaps and detergents 50 percent; and pharmaceuticals 15 percent.

Phthalic Anhydride

Sufficient phthalic anhydride was allocated for the production of primary products controlled by General Preference Order M-139, M-246, M-254, M-203, M-331 and M-10. Requests for export, food and drugs, dyes and intermediates, photographic film, oil demulsifying agents, cellophane and phthalyl chloride were granted in full. Rubber requests were granted 75 percent.

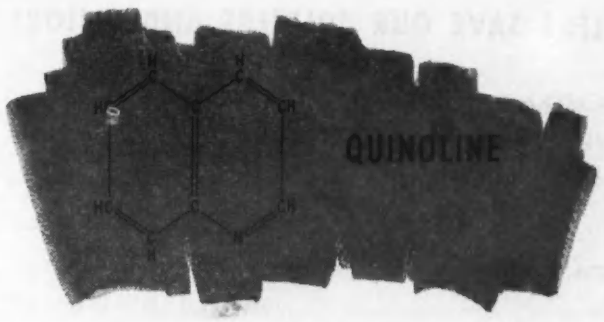
Allocation was based on past consumption and the essentiality of end uses shown. Material was provided from new production and from both producers and consumers inventories.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins (X Grade)

The following are essential civilian end uses allowed under order M-139 for the month of August: 1. Transportation—locomotives; exterior of new railroad passenger cars; interior of railroad refrigerator cars; exterior of new railroad refrigerator cars; trucks—factory finish; public conveyances—factory finish; trailers—factory finish; public conveyances—factory finish; trailers—factory finish; motorcycles, bicycles—factory finish; camelback tire retreading. 2. Accessories—hausers; air-conditioning and ventilating equipment, industrial. 3. Communications and Utilities—radio parts; operational equipment for gas, light, power and water plants; surface coating for insulating cloth; switchboards; battery cables. 4. Industrial Operations and

QUINOLINE

available



Grade Available—Quinoline distilling 95% within 2°C.

Properties: (Pure Compound)

Molecular Weight	129
Melting Point	—19.5°C.
Boiling Point	237.7°C.
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C.	1.095
State: Liquid	
Solubility: Soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon disulfide and most of the common organic solvents. Partially soluble in water.	

Uses: Quinoline is used in the preparation of nicotinic acid, drugs, dyes and photographic sensitizers. Oxyquinoline sulfate is a well known antiseptic. Quinoline is useful as a reaction medium and as an extraction agent.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on this and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and lutidines, and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives. — Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Equipment—plating and chemical equipment; agricultural equipment, factory finish; hoists, cranes, derricks and conveyors—factory finish; food and medicinal machinery and equipment; petroleum equipment, operational; coated abrasives and polishing equipment; blowers. 5. Containers—food, chemical and medicinal; interior of gasoline and water drums; closures and metal ends for fibre containers. 6. Health, Safety and Scientific Uses—x-ray equipment; fire-fighting equipment; pharmaceutical and medical supplies; scientific and precision instruments; laboratory facilities; sterilizers, operating tables, first-aid kits. 7. Clothing—gas masks. 8. Laundry and Kitchen Equipment—interior of refrigerators. 9. Office Supplies and Equipment—cloth for maps and engineering drawings. 10. Photographic Equipment—engines (electrical, Diesel, steam) generators.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins (Hard Oil)

The following are essential civilian end uses allowed under order M-139 for the month of August: 1. Transportation—interior of railroad refrigerator cars. 2. Communications and Utilities—surface coating for insulating cloth. 3. Containers—food, chemical and medical; seam sealing; closures and metal ends for fibre containers. 4. Health, Safety and Scientific Uses—fire-fighting equipment, sterilizers, operating tables, medical equipment, first-aid kits.

Polystyrene

Synthetic polystyrene was not available for general civilian usage, and was allocated only for specific jobs where certain physical properties (chemical stability, water absorption, heat resistance, etc.) are required.

No natural polystyrene was available for civilian usage. Crude natural polystyrene was allocated in part for civilian shoe adhesives.

Potash Perchlorate

Quarterly allocation—reported last month.

Potash Chlorate

Quarterly allocation—reported last month.

Pyrethrum

Requests for pyrethrum for agriculture were granted and distributed in conformity with end-use restrictions of Food Production Order No. 11, on the basis of past consumption of pyrethrum during 1941 and 1942.

Pyretnrum for civilian use was allocated on the basis of 10 percent of consumption during 1940 and 1941 consistent with permitted end-use.

Pyridin

Allowed in part for sulfa drugs (25 percent) and vitamins (50 percent). Denied for water repellents.

Quinacrin

Small amounts allocated to civilian use for anti-malarial treatment.

Riboflavin

Granted 100 percent for medicinal, food fortification, feed fortification, research and miscellaneous.

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestations for agricultural uses, based on determination of requirements by Food Administration.

Secondary Butyl Acetate

None allowed for civilian use.

Secondary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for methyl ethyl ketone, secondary butyl acetate, and butyl xanthate. Granted in part for lacquers and lacquer thinners and textiles. All civilian requests were denied.

Shellac

Essential civilian uses were allowed 100 percent, such as electrical insulation, electrical motors and parts, scientific instruments, leather finishes, coating medicinal tablets, rubber goods, gaskets, communication instruments, etc. Shellac was denied for uses such as furniture and floor finishes, miscellaneous polishes and finishes, bowling alleys, hair lacquer, certain types of maintenance and repair.

Manufacturers of phonograph records were granted for July, August and September, 20 percent of the amount consumed in the same quarter of 1941.

Hat manufacturers were allocated two-thirds of their requirements, as in the past.

Soda Chlorate

Quarterly allocation—reported last month.

Soda Nitrate

Requests for sodium nitrate during the month of August were granted 100 percent for all but the following uses:—Glass tumblers used for containers and glass melted in continuous tanks and formed on automatic machines; chemical cleaners, hair-waving preparations, processing used metal bottle caps. All requests for the above uses were denied.

Soda Phosphates

Allocations of all sodium phosphates in August were granted in full for use in boiler water treatment, oil well drilling and for incorporation in foods and drugs.

Requests for trisoda phosphate for all other uses were cut to 100 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period—July, 1941, through March, 1943. Primary distributors were allocated 100 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the same base period.

Requests for tetrasoda pyrophosphate were cut to 75 percent of present actual requirements—whichever was the lowest. Primary distributors were allocated 75 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the base period.

Requests for crystalline disoda phosphate were granted in full.

Requests for anhydrous disoda phosphate for all uses except as specified above were cut to 90 percent of average monthly consumption during the base period.

Requests for sodatetra phosphate for all other uses were cut 33 percent.

Stabilized Rosin

Stabellite:—Allowed 100 percent for dental cements. Allowed for the manufacture of synthetic resin for important end-uses such as surgical tape. Allowed for food wraps.

Galex:—Allowed 100 percent for all uses for which it was requested.

Styrene

A small amount of crude natural styrene was released for essential civilian uses. Allocations amounted to 83 percent of requests.

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Theobromine

Medicinal use exempt.

Thiamine Hydrochloride

Granted 100 percent for feed enrichment and research. Granted in part for medicinal (97 percent) and food fortification (96 percent). Small number of requests reduced because no justification shown on basis of past usage.

Toluene

Initial allocation of toluene for delivery to essential civilian uses during August resulted in the following percentages granted: — dyes and intermediates (29 percent); electrical equipment (100 percent); solvents (42 percent, which consisted mostly of offgrade toluene available only in limited quantities); food preservatives (87 percent); medicinals (99 percent); adhesives (14 percent); miscellaneous chemicals (23 percent); and laboratory use (100 percent).

Urea and Melamine Resins

Allocations were made on the following basis:—

Adhesives: — Civilian furniture and other important usages covered to the extent of 75 percent with proper allowance for excessive inventories.

Laminating Varnish:—Granted in full for instructive panels.

Molding Compound: — The following were given 75 percent coverage:—closures, except wine and liquor; buttons; hardware and domestic appliance parts, wiring devices; theremos cups; industrial applications. Cosmetic containers were given 60 percent coverage. The following items were denied:—wine and liquor closures, office equipment, tableware and kitchenware.

Protective Coatings:—Civilian uses allowed 100 percent:—railroad passenger cars; electrical insulation; food, chemical and medicinal containers; seam sealing of containers; closures and metal ends for fiber containers; scientific and precision instruments; surgical and medical instruments and equipment; x-ray equipment; fire-fighting equipment; and refrigerators.

Civilian uses allowed 75 percent:—Lighting fixtures; agricultural equipment; farm tools; hand tools; wallboard; furniture; venetian blinds; floor covering; kitchen equipment and business machines.

Specialties:—The following were given 75 percent coverage:—high wet strength paper for toweling; multi-wall shipping sacks, etc.; coated abrasives; leather coating; imitation leather; coating for moisture proof cellophane; photographic paper; and paper closures. Denied for household scrubbing devices used as a replacement of steel wool.

Textiles:—The following requirements were given 75 percent coverage:—stabilization, printing, crease proofing and glazing.

Vinyl Polymers

Polyvinyl Acetate:—The following essential civilian allocations were granted in full:—shoe adhesives, surgical bandages, food packaging, air filters, industrial lamp and battery manufacture, dental suction, glass substitute, x-ray protective equipment, Kodak film, industrial abrasives and drinking cups.

Polyvinyl Alcohol:—The following essential civilian allocations were granted in full:—food packaging, dairy filter materials, teletype rolls, protective clothing and adhesives for electrical equipment.

Polyvinyl Butyral:—The following essential civilian allocations were granted in full:—industrial abrasives and tire backing cloth, safety glass to be used in all types of bus and rail vehicles, eye shields, goggles and industrial machine guards.

Vinylite VYNW:—Allocation was made in full for electrical insulation on industrial and building wiring wherever copper is permitted.

Vinylite VYNS:—No civilian allocations this month.

Vinylite VYHH:—A small quantity was allocated for a part used in industrial respirators. No other civilian allocations were made this month.

Vinylite VMCH:—There were no civilian allocations this month.

Koroseal: — Electrical insulation uses were allocated in full where copper was permitted. Small amounts were allocated in full for occupational protective clothing and rubber-substitute gaskets.

Saran:—Allocations were made in full for tubings and other industrial equipment that must resist highly corrosive chemical action.

Vinyl Chloride Resin Scrap:—Allocations were made where material was available for hospital sheeting, industrial molded items, gaskets, adhesives, mending tape, crib sheeting and baby pants.

Vulcanized Fibre

During the month of July, availability of vulcanized fibre in certain thickness ranges has improved to the point where a number of usages, not previously considered practical have been authorized on the PD-602 forms issued during the month. The coverage for civilian usages may be summarized as follows:—

With proper consideration as to the availability of individual thicknesses required the following usages were covered:—electrical insulation; safety helmets; bobbin heads and other essential textile mill requirements; identification tags where chemical inertness and electrical insulating properties were required; identification tags for the laundry and dry cleaning industry, where resistance to disintegration is required, were allowed in .010 in. thickness; shoe applications were authorized where the use involved material in the thickness range of .020 in. or less; containers and receptacles for use on production lines in industrial plants; miscellaneous machanical items and other small essential civilian items not subject to classification were allowed where the end use appeared to be justified.

The availability has not been considered adequate to provide coverage for the following usages which have been denied:—one-time-use spoons and forks; identification tags not requiring the properties of vulcanized fibre; waste baskets; miscellaneous office equipment; advertising devices and novelties; bowling alley equipment; parts for shoes requiring material thicker than .030 in.; civilian luggage; sales tax tokens.

Wax, Micro-Crystalline

Quarterly allocation — reported last month.

Zein

Granted in full for food wrapping. Denied for all other uses.

—O-P-D—

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page 39*

Coaltar Colors

Supplies of coaltar colors in general were keeping pace last week with supplies of textiles available for civilian operations. While deliveries of women's fall ready-to-wear have continued highly favorable up to this point, some merchandisers look for a tightening up during the last half of this month and in September, basing their expectation on the belief that many cutters are approaching the end of the stocks of materials which facilitated heavy early deliveries and soon will be dependent on fabric shipments from the mills. Merchandisers report that cutters are able to handle only about 40 percent of the reorders coming through from retailers. Most of the cutters are sold up and are understood to be unable to handle added volume in the way of repeat orders.

—O-P-D—

Allied Chemical & Dye Fellowship to Beckett

Charles W. Beckett, of Bakersfield, Calif., has won the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation fellowship at the University of California in Berkeley, on the recommendation of C. B. Lipman, dean of the graduate division. It is worth about $500.

—O-P-D—

Chemists Institute In New Quarters

The American Institute of Chemists, Inc., has moved its headquarters to the Lincoln Building, 60 East Forty-second Street, this city. Editorial offices of *The Chemist*, official publication of the organization, have also been moved to the new quarters.

J&L PYRIDINE

SULFAS SAVE OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The attack on Pearl Harbor put 960 casualties into the Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu. Within a few hours all had been successfully treated through generous use of transfusions and *liberal use of sulfa drugs*. For the flesh burns, from which more than 60% suffered, many were treated with dressings soaked in mineral oil and sulfa drugs.

From Pearl Harbor the sulfas have followed our soldiers and sailors, bringing healing in their train. Pyridine, basic ingredient of the sulfas, is one of J&L's by-products, produced with the most exacting control of quality and in ever-increasing quantity.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Recession in Home Owners' Painting Operations Retarding Movement of Materials But War Needs Keeping Market Alive

With the nearer approach of the Fall painting season, accompanied by strong intimations of plans for a resumption of operations by professional painters on a fairly large scale, the recent spurt in maintenance painting activities on suburban and rural dwellings by the relatively inexperienced owners of these homes, which had reached exceptionally large proportions last month and the first week of this month, has subsided within the past week. This sudden contraction of exterior painting operations by home owners has slowed down the movement of finished paints and painters' supplies from dealers' hands into immediately consuming channels to such an extent as to leave the dealers with sizable stocks in their stores, representing recent replenishments of their previously depleted inventories.

Hence, with the need for further replenishments of store stocks removed, dealers have generally withdrawn from the market for finished paints, although still clamoring for substitute vehicle oils to replace linseed and other drying oils, now in such scanty supply, while paint mixers and varnish manufacturers are no longer being called upon to make prompt deliveries of their products.

The breathing spell thus afforded the paint and varnish makers is being used by them for preparing fresh batches of their new formulations in which they are having recourse on a large scale to the recently authorized replacement oils, meeting Federal specification TTO-371 and constituting at least 65 percent of their products, with which to meet the expected heavy demands of the Fall painting campaign before further relief from the enforced curtailment of the use of linseed oil is forthcoming with the advent of the forecasted bumper domestic yield of flaxseed, two months hence and the anticipated new flaxseed crop in Argentina, due the last two months of this year.

In the market for paint materials there is still a seasonally fair movement of lead, zinc and titanium pigments, fillers, extenders, dry and chemical colors, natural and synthetic resins and binders, featured by marked shortages of solvents, driers, casein and glues, but with the bulk of current purchases recorded for account of the procurement agencies of the Army, Navy and lend-lease bureaus.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Realizing that lead is one of the few metals in sufficiently liberal supply to meet all essential civilian as well as war requirements, the War Production Board is facilitating purchases of pig lead by oxidizers and other lead pigment makers on the ground that they are engaged in an essential industry. Meanwhile, with domestic production and importations of lead continuing to reach sizable proportions, there is seemingly no need for or likelihood of any resumption of the lead producers' 15 percent of output pooling agreement with which to build up a government stockpile. Prices of pig lead have remained unchanged for the week August 6-13 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Supplies of slab zinc continue at a relatively low level, although supplies of zinc ore and concentrates are still sizable and adequate for all current requirements. Quotations for zinc slabs have shown no alteration for the week August 6-13, remaining in that interval at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, dark, 2c. to 10c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, D.D., 5c. per gal.

Reduced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Rosin gum, pale, 3c. to 7c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Moving steadily but no longer briskly. Market steady.

Lead Titanate.—Still in fairly active call but by no means as lively as recently. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—Interest temporarily flagging but still fair-sized for civilian uses and holding out well in war production quarters.

Lithopone.—Takings for civilian account show notable diminution and even purchases for the Army, Navy and lend-lease bureaus are exhibiting some contraction as unnecessary surpluses are discovered. The War Production Board is currently advertising for sale an excess stock consisting of 5,839 pounds of cadmium sulphoselenite.

Orange Mineral.—In moderate inquiry but liberal supply. Tone steady.

Red Lead.—The recent spurt in buying for civilian account has let up of late, leaving only a seasonally quiet market on that score, with government purchases constituting virtually the only enlivening factor.

Titanium Dioxide.—Demand from all sources continues brisk, with shipments still being made at an active pace and in goodly volume. As hitherto, however, the lion's share of the buying is for government account.

White Lead.—Simultaneously with a dwindling of civilian takings, there is a further expansion of buying by war production contractors.

Zinc Oxides.—Steady extension of synthetic rubber production is being accompanied by increased takings of these oxides. American process ma-

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: June

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in June, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $55,481,676. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1942 and 1941 follow:—

		Classified sales reported by 580 establishments				Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales			
1943.			Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	
June	$55,481,676	$27,532,269	$22,749,986	$17,240,737	$5,509,249	$5,199,421
Total, 6 mos.	$280,472,015	$135,211,606	$118,330,005	$87,758,922	$30,571,983	$26,929,504
1942.						
June	43,981,828	22,430,391	17,082,263	12,669,482	4,412,781	4,469,174
Total, 6 mos.	$284,006,756	$142,957,888	$109,938,640	$81,207,845	$28,730,795	$31,110,228
1941.						
June	54,336,429	28,049,452	21,022,220	15,305,245	5,716,975	5,264,757
Total, 6 mos.	$273,193,897	$140,186,222	$107,981,765	$77,495,926	$30,435,839	$25,075,910

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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A. G. WATT CO. - - - 724 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
GRIFFIN CHEMICAL CO. - 1000 16th St., San Francisco, Calif.
MARTIN, HOYT & MILNE - 906 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Calif.

OR WRITE

W. C. HARDESTY CO., Inc.
DOMESTIC DRYING OILS DIVISION
5636 East 61st Street — Los Angeles 22, Calif.

COMPARE THE PROPERTIES OF U.S.I. ACETONE WITH FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS

PROPERTY OF ACETONE	FEDERAL STANDARD STOCK CATALOG O-A-51a	U. S. I. SPECIFICATIONS
Acidity as carbon dioxide, **Maximum**	0.002%	0.002%
Alkalinity Dilute 25 ml with 25 ml water and add 1 drop Methyl Red solution. If solution turns yellow, not more than 0.1 ml of 0.1*N* acid is required to produce a pink color	Yes	Yes
Color, Appearance, Water Miscibility Colorless, transparent, miscible with distilled water in any proportions without turbidity	Yes	Yes
Distillation Range Between 56° and 58° C **Minimum**	95%	100%
Residue not more than	0.0005 gm per 50 ml	0.0005 gm per 50 ml
Purity by iodometric determination, **Minimum**	99%	99%
Reducing Substances Minimum time during which color of added potassium permanganate must be retained	15 minutes	2 hours
Specific Gravity at 25°/25° C **Minimum** .790	Yes	Yes
Aldehydes, Maximum	Trace	Trace

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terial is now moving briskly again but French process oxides continue to lag because of the restrictions imposed on the purchase of zinc slabs and the need for procuring authorization to buy them. Prices firmly held throughout the entire list.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue moving steadily into consuming channels. Market holding steady.

Barytes.—Buying interest light but unceasing. Tone stable.

Chalk.—In moderate call. Stocks, though still rather limited, are proving sufficient for current requirements.

Charcoal.—Suppliers of softwood charcoal, though somewhat wearied by waiting for the long-expected lifting by OPA of price ceilings on this material to an extent commensurate with that effected more than a month ago in hardwood charcoal, are not despairing of a formal announcement along this line within the near future. Meanwhile, they are reluctant to fill orders at the March, 1942, price levels which still prevail under the terms of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

China Clay.—A fairly brisk movement continues to be noted on civilian account with stocks, including recent importations from England, proving adequate for current needs. The War Production Board is advertising for sale a surplus lot of 500 pounds of kaolin recently purchased by a government agency which no longer requires it.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Takings currently of a routine character. Tone steady.

Graphite.—Being absorbed in fairly brisk fashion. Prices firmly held.

Gypsum.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Importations have lately included 860 tons.

Mica.—A fairly active call is heard for water-ground mica, especially the pulverized grades. There is also a moderate request for dry-ground material and prices are being firmly held throughout the list on the basis of the figures reached in the general upward revision of ceilings announced by OPA last Spring.

Talc.—In brisk call with producers keeping pace fairly well with orders. Tone firm.

Whiting.—Still moving steadily. Prices well maintained.

Driers

An unabatedly active demand continues for all the stearates, with producers finding it about all they can do to keep pace with orders which keep pouring in upon them. Recent difficulties in procuring an adequate supply of stearic acid have been overcome and production is now under full steam. Palmitates, while not as active as stearates, are nonetheless moving fairly briskly.

There is also a moderate call for resinates, oleates and linoleates; likewise for linoresinates and other replacements for the allocated naphthanates. The War Production Board has advised for sale a surplus lot of 3,239 pounds of lead naphthanate drier.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Continues in moderately brisk request. Market stable.

Bone Blue.—Buying interest light but fairly well sustained. Prices firmly held.

Carbon Blacks.—Due chiefly to the hugely increased takings by manufacturers of synthetic rubber, producers' stocks of gas black have shown for July a second consecutive monthly reduction, resulting from an excess of shipments over production. Shipments for last month are reported in preliminary trade statistics covering July to have aggregated 34,909,000 pounds, as compared with 31,719,000 pounds for June while production for last month reached a total of 31,418,000 pounds, against 30,591,000 pounds for the preceding month, with the result that stocks of gas black in producers' hands at the end of July are figured to have declined from 254,200,000 pounds at the end of June to 250,594,000 pounds. The demand for furnace blacks continues keen from the synthetic rubber makers but only routine from the paint trade. Prices are still being firmly maintained.

Chrome Colors. — Though by no means as extensive as a month ago, purchasing on both war production and civilian accounts continues brisk in all the chrome colors, and especially in chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc chromate yellow. Tone steady throughout the list.

Iron Blues. — Continue moving steadily. Prices firmly held at or close to the ceilings recently established by OPA.

Lithol Toners. — In moderate request. Market holding firm.

Mercuric Oxides. — Moving slowly but fairly steadily into consuming channels. Tone steady.

Vermilions. — A routine business continues to be reported in these colors without any revision of their price structure.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate.—Although output of acetate rayon yarn dropped 6 percent during the second quarter to a total of 39,200,000 pounds, compared with the first quarter of the year, producers report that some facilities which had been suspended due to the need for repairs have now resumed operation. As a result, it is believed

SLC

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
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Soft, grinds easily, producing a smooth, short paste. The distinctively inert kinetic colloidal pigment.
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OPD—8-16-1943

that third-quarter output may show an improvement unless war needs force a cut in raw material supplies.

Methylisobutyl Ketone.—To effect a better allocation of lacquers and thinners, more information is to be required of consumers and suppliers by the Chemicals Division of WPB on the end uses of methylisobutyl ketone.

Nitrocellulose. — New cents-per-pound ceilings for cotton linters cut from the 1943-44 crop, approximately 20 percent lower than current maximum prices, have been announced by OPA. The new regulation applies to chemical linters and hull fibres as well as to the "free" or unallocated grades. The new ceiling for linters sold to the chemical industry is $3.50 per 100 pounds for 73 percent cellulose content. The price compares with the $4.35 ceiling established heretofore.

Triphenyl Phosphate. — The New York regional office of WPB is offering for sale 1,491 pounds of triphenyl phosphate.

Shellac

Consumption of shellac by industries working directly on war contracts absorbs practically every pound of the material obtainable under present conditions. It should be remembered that British needs run to high totals and the shellac in India has to be apportioned as best may be to meet the requirements of not only Britain and the United States but also of other members of the United Nations. In all probability, substantial quantities have to go to Russia. All of which means that the civilians in all countries can get practically nothing and are, in the main, dependent on substitutes. Sales of substitutes reach excellent totals and some excellent products are understood to have been developed by force of circumstances.

Naval Stores

Irregularity developed in rosin prices last week, an early advance being followed by a setback. The reaction was apparently due to a slackening of demand after the publication of new government stockpile prices, the increase announced being below expectations. Turpentine also turned easier, influenced by developments in rosin. The revised rosin stockpile prices are as follows:—WW and X grades, $4.04 per 100 pounds; WG, $3.99; N, $3.94; M, $3.89; K, $3.84; I, $3.74; H, $3.69; G, $3.59. All grades are 14 cents per 100 pounds higher than the prices announced last December, and are effective from August 5 last to December 31 next. The rise in prices was granted on the increased labor costs which are said to have reduced production operations below the level of last season. It is expected that the higher prices now being offered by CCC will make possible the completion of operations on timber already being worked. Deliveries by the government for shipment abroad on Lease-Lend account during June were 12,436,380 pounds of gum rosin, 1,090,880 pounds of wood rosin, 710,080 pounds of liquid rosin and 385,280 pounds of pinene.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business July 31, 1943:—

Crop year		Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	.....	56,704	.....
drums	.....	13,406	.....
1939—barrels	.....	14,421	.....
drums	.....	9,520	.....
1940—barrels	.....	874	.....
drums	.....	159,437	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....	.....
drums	.....	129,869	.....
1942—barrels	.....	24,556	.....
drums	.....	279,482	152,393
1943—barrels	.....	.....	.....
drums	.....	39,097	56,178
Totals	.....	718,366	208,571

Turpentine. — Business in turpentine here was quiet and generally limited to small lots to fill current needs. Quotations on destructive distilled were advanced 5 cents per gallon.

Savannah, Aug. 13.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	67½	4,900	431	2	37,187
Tuesday	67	7,750	47	352	36,872
Wednesday	67	1,050	293	115	37,010
Thursday	67	6,300	121	211	36,923
Friday	67	4,200	129	10	37,439

* No trading.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Turpentine fairly

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Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.
STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

active. Five-drum lots 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

Rosin.—The local market for rosin was less active, consumers and dealers being disposed to curtail purchases and await further developments in the primary situation.

Savannah, Aug. 13.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.10	$3.10	$3.10	$3.10	$3.10	$3.10
D	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32
E	3.87	3.89	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.86
F	3.87	3.89	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.86
G	4.09	4.10	4.05	4.06	4.06	4.04
H	4.09	4.10	4.05	4.06	4.06	4.04
I	4.09	4.10	4.05	4.06	4.06	4.04
K	4.13	4.13	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.06
M	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
N	4.15	4.17	4.10	4.11	4.11	4.10
WG	4.35	4.37	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.36
WW	4.80	4.80	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.73
X	4.80	4.80	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.73
	Barrels					
Sales	880	442	474	359	434	
Receipts	77	579	417	443	270	
Shipments	...	...	...	84	540	
Stocks	...	...	...	...	82,970	

* No trading.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Rosins in good demand. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $4.35 per 100 pounds net; G, $5.80; M, $5.85; W.W., $6.45.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady inquiry. Spot supplies generally light. Market firm.

Pitch.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels on contracts and new orders.

Tar.—Contract movement steady and liberal. Spot offerings limited.

Synthetic Resins

A constantly expanding demand is reported for phenolic, formaldehyde, phthalic alkyd, vinyl chloride and vinyl polymer lines of synthetic resins but, with strict allocation control imposed by WPB on virtually all the raw materials and finished products in this category, Federal agencies are virtually the only interests permitted to make extensive purchases. Only in a very limited number of instances are civilian users being authorized, because of acceptable end-uses, to buy these resins on any except a small scale. A complete list of the end-uses on which applications for allocations can be granted has recently been issued by WPB's Protective Coatings Section of its Chemical Division. Incidentally WPB is advertising for sale a surplus lot of 3,000 pounds of phenol formaldehyde—Catalin No. 633.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Under the leadership of domestic natural gums, the entire list of available materials in this group is moving briskly into consuming channels in the paint and roofing trades. Replacements of gums of foreign origin are finding greater favor daily. New methods by which roofing manufacturers are authorized to determine their ceilings on packaged asphalt have been announced by the Office of Price Administration within the past week.

Copal.—A steady amplification of buying operations by varnish makers has been noted in both unsorted and sorted Congo gums since the recent revocation of WPB's Conservation Order M-56, which now allows these consumers to buy as much more than their sixty-day inventories to which they were previously restricted as they desire to acquire.

Shipments from the Belgian Congo are increasing steadily. Latest arrivals have included 5,899 bagfuls.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With the domestic milk flow being steadily reduced and likely to prove wholly inadequate for most requirements, it has become obvious that American production of casein will continue at a low ebb throughout the remainder of this year, especially as the profit margins for processors who have to buy their raw material, dried skim milk, and sell their finished acid and rennet grades at the prices established by OPA, are close to the vanishing point. As this situation cannot be relieved by stocks now in Argentina, for which import permits have been granted to the extent of 3,850 tons, until the middle of next month at the earliest, it appears probable that many consumers among cold-water paint makers, paper coaters and manufacturers of plastics will be unable to fill all their needs, even when the material has been allocated to them.

Production in Canada, likewise, has shown a considerable decline for the first four months of this year from the record for the corresponding period of last year. According to a Canadian chemical publication, the output in the Dominion from January through April amounted to only 340,705 pounds, compared with 459,802 pounds for the similar period of 1942.

Large quantities of American-made dry skim milk have been shipped abroad on lend-lease while also moved into U. S. army and navy channels. The Food Distribution Administration reports having delivered for export to the United Nations during June a total of 18,279,120 pounds, together with 1,617,227 pounds of dry whole milk and 20,832 pounds of dry powder mixture A.

Glues.—There has been no easing within the past week of the extremely tight situation in both hide and bone glues, due to the unrelieved shortage of raw materials and labor. Most producers are still being compelled to allot their greatly curtailed current production among their customers in an effort to move their backlogs of orders.

—O-P-D—

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales for June

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for June, 1943, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	556,202	$41,098

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,209,569	$88,714
casein-bound	558,776	37,327
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*427,301	497,104
dry-powder form	1,578,828	146,985
glue-form	262,795	10,383
		$780,513

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,401,740	$64,117
Cold-water	1,827,235	92,615

Sales of these products for June, 1943, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1942, were as follows:—

Plastic paints	lb.	556,202	396,249
	value.	$41,098	$32,381
Cold-water paints	value.	$780,513	$784,918
Calcimines	lbs.	3,223,975	3,675,368
	value.	$156,732	$173,227

Lawson Names Page Hamilton Ferro Co. Sales Agent

W. B. Lawson, Inc., Cleveland, sole distributor for Ferro Drier & Chemical Company, Cleveland, has appointed Page N. Hamilton sales agent for Northern New Jersey, metropolitan New York, and New England for Ferro products, which include metallic soaps for the grease and textile industries and driers for paint and varnish manufacturers. He will also represent W. B. Lawson, Inc., distributor of industrial chemicals, oils, and nonferrous metals in the same territory. Mr. Hamilton, formerly affiliated with the Harshaw Chemical Company, this city, recently entered business on his own account as a sales agent with offices in 205 East Forty-second street, this city.

—O-P-D—

Milton S. Malakoff has resigned as managing editor of the *New York State Pharmacist* and publicity director of the New York State Pharmaceutical Assn. to join the public relations staff of the New York committee of the National War Fund.

MINERAL PIGMENTS
Meeting Specifications of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Federal Specifications Board, Panama Canal, and other Government Agencies.
For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.
C. K. WILLIAMS & CO. EASTON, PA.

Paint Colors Simplification Proposed

—Continued from page 5

ter, no other changes are now proposed in the size of containers. However, the committee made it clear that all kinds of containers—metal, glass, fiber, wood, etc.—may be utilized in the packaging of paints and varnishes in order to correct the impression in the minds of some that the recommendation applied only to metal containers.

The maximum number of colors now proposed to be manufactured compared with the present number follows:—

	Maximum number of colors	
	Old	New
Calcimine (hot or cold water)	14	8
Cement, brick and stucco paints	8	4
Cement and plaster primer (powder form)	4	3
Cement water-mixed paints, powder form	12	8
Enamel undercoaters	..	*1
Exterior house paint reduced from	18	12
Fresco or positive art or deep colors (paste or powder)	14	12
Interior coldwater paint (powder form)	..	*1
Interior flat wall paints	14	8
Interior semigloss and gloss paints	20	12
Interior and exterior floor, porch and deck paints and enamels	14	8
Interior and exterior enamels, including automobile enamel	18	14
Oil colors (one grade only)	20	†18
Oil spirit and penetrating stains	16	8
Plastic or texture paints (paste or powder)	14	*12
Roof and barn paints	4	1
Shingle stains	8	4
Varnish stains, plus one ground color	6	4
Wagon, tractor, and implement paints and enamel	5	3
Water-mixed resin emulsions or casein paints, washable, exterior and interior (paste or powder)	12	8

* White.
† 20 families of colors to 18 individual colors.

—O-P-D—

Lacquer Sales Up

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the second quarter of 1943, and a comparison with the corresponding period of 1942, were as follows:—

	1943	1942
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	3,307,723	3,029,689
Value	$5,044,246	$4,599,713
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	3,530,801	3,292,684
Value	$7,739,176	$7,749,725
Lacquer bases and dopes—		
Gallons	778,940	785,835
Value	$1,042,019	$907,396
Lacquer thinners—		
Gallons	5,537,803	4,487,801
Value	$5,021,908	$4,181,182
Totals—		
Gallons	13,155,267	11,595,507
Value	$18,847,349	$17,528,016

—O-P-D—

W.C. Dabney, Jr., Wins 3 Medals in Air Battle

First Lieut. William C. Dabney, jr., son of William Cecil Dabney, president of the Jones Dabney division of Devoe & Raynold Company, varnish and lacquer production plant, Louisville, was recently pilot on a bomber that brought down five enemy planes in twenty minutes in the Middle East. Young Dabney has been awarded the Air Medal, Oak Leaf cluster and the Purple Heart. His father won the Distinguished Service Cross and Croix de Guerre as a first lieutenant, with the 26th Infantry in France during World War 1.

—O-P-D—

'Vinsol' Used in Cement To Resist Winter Conditions

Highways in at least fifteen States, and concrete runways on airplane landing fields, have been made resistant to severe Winter conditions through the addition of about a tablespoon of 'Vinsol,' a pine wood resin, to each sack of cement. To eliminate surface scale caused by freezing, thawing, and applications of salt for ice removal, chemists of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, have worked for five years in cooperation with various state highway departments, Federal agencies, and the Portland Cement Association.

—O-P-D—

Tantalum Defense Corp. DPC Contract Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

The Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has increased its contract with Tantalum Defense Corporation, North Chicago, Ill., to provide additional plant facilities in Illinois at a cost of approximately $1,100,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $5,350,000. Tantalum Defense Corporation will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

M. Whitman has been named New York district manager for Fuchs & Lang Company, a division of the General Printing Ink Company.

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R-8

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

July Refined Cottonseed Oil Consumption Off to 170,000 Barrels —Flaxseed Crop Estimate Increased

No broadening of business was noticeable in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. Sellers in some cases were not in a position to accept new orders, even for small quantities, as they have many unfilled contracts on their books. Raw and finished products of various kinds are still in extremely limited supply and are expected to remain so until harvesting of the new oilseeds crops is further advanced. The indications point to larger supplies of these raw materials than was estimated earlier in the season.

In provision trade circles in the West there seemed to be an expectation of increased speculative activity in lard futures owing to the downward revision of the government's purchasing program. The Chicago market for lard futures has displayed a downward tendency recently as a result of this announcement and also because of a slowing down of civilian demand. According to a report from Chicago edible lard to the amount of 26,000,000 pounds has been converted into inedible fat and sold to soap makers.

Production of sardine oil during the first ten days of the new fishing season was smaller than expected, but the indications seem to point to more favorable results later on. The production of menhaden oil during April, May and June, according to an official report, was 1,437,000 gallons, or almost 50 percent more than in the same time last year.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Requirements for war and civilian needs continue large. Contract movement steady. Market firm.

Corn.—No increase in offerings here. Market quiet and firm. Corn crop estimated by government August 1 at 2,875,000,000 bushels, an increase within a month of 168,000,000 bushels.

Oiticica.—Market still bare of spot supplies. Quotations at ceiling. Recent importations noted of 1,594 drums.

Olive.—Quiet and nominal in absence of offerings. August 1 condition of California olives put by government at 55 percent against 62 a year ago; fruit set is developing favorably but it is not probable that tonnage will be as large as last season.

Peanut.—Primary offerings light. Tone firm. On the basis of the acreage intended for picking and threshing the government estimates the peanut crop as of August 1 at 2,966,450,000 pounds, an increase of 35 percent over last year.

Soybean.—Indications on August 1, according to the government, pointed to a crop of soybeans for 1943 of 200,328,000 bushels harvested from 11,528,000 acres. The December, 1942, estimate was 209,559,000 bushels harvested from 10,762,000 acres. Chicago reported the visible supply of soybeans on August 7 as 1,569,000 bushels, a decrease within a week of 269,000 bushels.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 16c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 13c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—Vegetable oil sales along rather steady lines, depending on availability of supplies. Castor, prime cold pressed, quoted 13.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. drums, car loads. Cottonseed, bleachable.—Some new crop moving at 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean, moving at 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Flaxseed

Cash flaxseed was in demand and firm in primary markets. Crop news still generally favorable.

Minneapolis, Aug. 11.—Flaxseed movement is picking up and demand for track offerings keeps pace. Buyers are eager to secure supplies at the full ceiling price of $3.05. Most all of the new flax received to date has been dry and of fairly good quality. Receipts this week improved noticeably. South Dakota was offering to arrive rather freely last week but owing to rains in that state this week pressure decreased. The government report indicated a good crop and the trade expects a free movement at an early date if the weather permits. Ninety-nine cars arrived here Wednesday and were disposed of readily at the ceiling price.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.	Dec.
Saturday	$3.05	$2.97	$2.98½
Monday	3.05	2.96½	2.98
Tuesday	3.05	2.96	2.97½
Wednesday	3.05	2.95⅝	2.97½
Thursday	3.05	2.96½	2.97⅛
Friday	3.05	2.96½	2.97

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	195.4	192.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1943	Receipts 1942	Shipments 1943	Shipments 1942
This week	367,500	698,600	21,000	121,800
Since Sept. 1	20,040,900	11,417,100	3,045,300	1,261,300

Buenos Aires, Aug. 13.—No flaxseed offered. Exports this week, 972,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 193,000 bushels to the United States. Visible supply, 29,921,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings continued light, and the market was quiet and firm at the recent advance.

Minneapolis, Aug. 13.—The linseed meal situation still is tight but is loosening up gradually. All depends on the volume of flaxseed movement.

Ceiling price of $42 is still quoted for bulk car lots, sacks $3.50 more, f.o.b. Minneapolis in carload lots.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	8,040,000	7,960,000
Since Sept. 1	468,500,000	372,402,000

Linseed Oil

There was no increase in offerings of linseed oil locally and the market continued quiet and stationary. With production light, the movement on contracts continued small. The monthly government flaxseed report was bearish and crop reports from unofficial sources were generally favorable. The official estimate of the crop as of August 1 was 54,331,000 bushels against 53,008,000 bushels a month earlier. Rust infection is declared to be generally light and promises to cause much less damage than in recent years. The government recently purchased 2,140,000 pounds of edible oil.

Minneapolis, Aug. 13.—Demand for linseed oil is becoming more aggressive but the crushers are unable to sell much as yet. How much dry flax is in transit is hard to say but it looks like daily receipts of 100 cars plus within a short time if the weather is at all favorable.

With a new crop of about 14,000,000 bushels more flax than was produced last season and less interference with Argentine shipments, plus prospects of a fairly liberal supply of Canadian seed crushers hope to take care of civilian requirements more freely this season.

Quotations on tankcar lots, 14.4c. per pound; cooperage car lots, 14.9c. per pound; warehouse lots, 15.9c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	5,560,000	4,050,000
Since Sept. 1	299,480,000	222,860,000

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—Only limited offerings of linseed oil. Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; one to four drums, 15.9c.; five or more, 15.5c.; drum car lots, 14.9c.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Cottonseed Oil

One March cottonseed oil contract sold in the local market on Wednesday at 14.15c. This compared with 14.35c. asked at the close of the previous week. The tone appeared to some to be a shade easier, possibly as a reflection of rather bearish reports emanating from Chicago regarding the lard situation. A development of interest was the publication on Thursday of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This showed that consumption of refined oil during July was only 170,003 barrels against 192,230 barrels in the previous month and 238,355 barrels in July last year. Total consumption for the season ended with July was 3,500,364 barrels against 2,854,328 barrels in the previous year and 3,860,262 barrels two years ago. The visible supply at the close of the season was 634,200 barrels against 915,000 barrels a year ago. The cotton crop for 1943 was estimated by the government as of August 1 at 12,558,000 bales, or 266,000 bales less than produced last season. The crop is generally from one to two weeks earlier than last year. The quantity ginned to August 1 was 108,653 bales against 48,625 bales in the same time last season and only 1,969 bales two years ago.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.15	14.15	13.85@14.25
September	....	....	14.15 nom.
December	....	....	13.85@14.35

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Cottonseed oil in fair call. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Primary markets remained quiet and firm in the absence of any increase in supplies.

Fatty Acids

Fatty acids of all descriptions continued to meet with a good inquiry. Supplies of some raw materials were still inadequate for the needs of producers. The tone of the market in general remained firm.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Fairly good demand for fatty acids. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Flaxseed Crop Estimate For August Higher

The Department of Agriculture estimate as of August 1 of the 1943 flaxseed crop was 54,331,000 bushels. This compares with an estimate a month earlier of 53,008,000 bushels, showing an increase within a month of 1,323,000 bushels, or 2.5 percent. The production in 1942 was 40,060,000 bushels. The 10-year average from 1932 to 1941 was 14,226,000 bushels. Rust infection is generally light and promises to cause much less damage than in recent preceding years.

Details of the August 1 estimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	Bushels	
	Yield per acre	Indicated production
Illinois	12.0	168,000
Michigan	8.0	40,000
Wisconsin	12.0	144,000
Minnesota	10.0	17,700,000
Iowa	12.5	3,762,000
Missouri	6.5	124,000
North Dakota	7.0	12,859,000
South Dakota	10.5	6,352,000
Nebraska	9.0	99,000
Kansas	7.0	2,051,000
Oklahoma	7.5	352,000
Texas	7.7	285,000
Montana	8.5	4,768,000
Idaho	10.0	30,000
Wyoming	5.0	15,000
Arizona	21.0	483,000
Washington	12.0	24,000
Oregon	12.0	60,000
California	17.0	5,015,000
United States	9.3	54,331,000

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—New features lacking in local refined situation. Supplies light. Market firm.

Baltimore, Aug. 11.—Menhaden catch and oil production somewhat better in Chesapeake Bay and Delaware coast. Government and civilian purchases being made at the ceiling. Only two North Carolina companies operating. Florida catch better but oil yield lower.

Sardine.—Refined oil held at previous quotations. Inquiries noted. Supplies generally limited. Government announced recent purchase of 2,400,000 pounds of crude fish oil at 8.9c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—Production of new crop sardine oil at San Francisco and Monterey during 10 days since August 1 not fully up to expectations. However, there is a fair catch and larger production is looked for later.

—*Continued on page 66*

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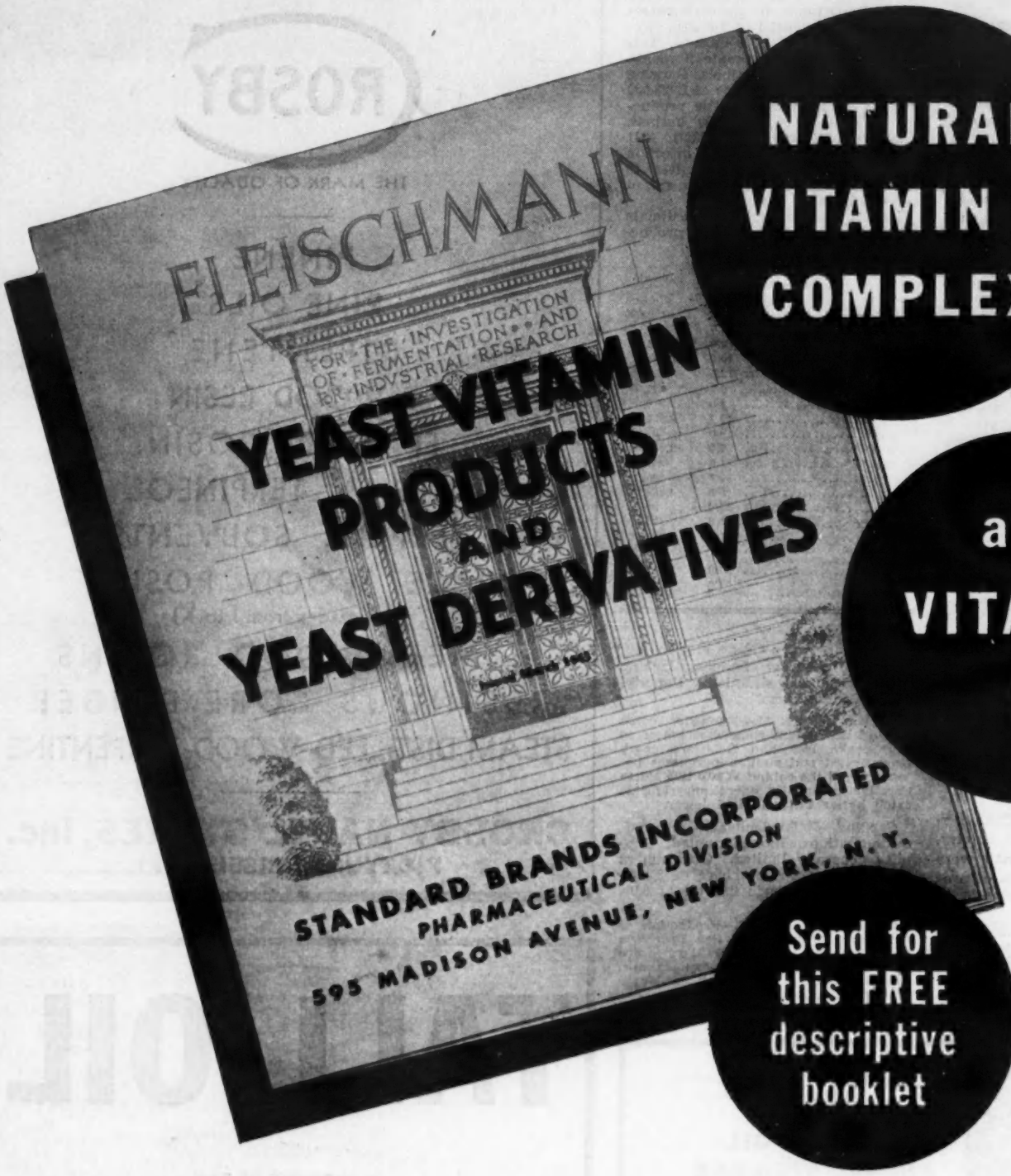

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Methylisobutyl Ketone Control Tightened—Allyl Alcohol, Chloride Allocated—FDA Lists Exports to Allies

So far as producers of drugs and fine chemicals were concerned last week, the price structure was continued without change. In point of fact, the cost to produce most articles is so high and the ceilings relatively so low that there is little chance for price declines for the majority of producers. And there is certainly no chance for advances save those which the Office of Price Administration may order or approve. Values are accurately described as stabilized, but it is the kind of stabilization achieved by putting the law of supply and demand in moth balls for the duration.

During the week the War Production Board tightened control on methylisobutyl ketone by requiring specification of both primary and end-use of that material by those placing orders with producers. The board also corrected its replacement allotment percentage figure on corn syrup, making it, for July-August and August-September, 55 percent, instead of 53 percent of the corresponding period in 1942. Also, WPB put allyl alcohol and chloride under allocation under its order M-342. It released figures covering its June deliveries at shipside for export to the United Nations of specific quantities of ascorbic, citric, and diacetone glusonic acids, milk powder pectin, gelatine and sorbose. And, finally, the Regional Office of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, this city, released a list of materials it had for sale and other materials which it wanted. The specified materials appear in reports that follow.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Ascorbic.—No further change since the reduction in quotations during the past fortnight. Production runs high. So does consumption. June exports by Food Distribution Administration to United Nations were 1,500 pounds plus seven million tablets of this vitamin.

Acid, Citric.—The Food Distribution Administration in June delivered 46,616 pounds of granular material to ships destined for United Nations ports.

Acid, Diacetone Glusonic.—In June, deliveries to shipside totaled 1,323 pounds, being an operation of the Food Distribution Administration for account of the United Nations.

Acid, Phosphoric. — The use of this acid as a substitute for the extremely scarce citric acid has grown substantially, arising from quarters devoted to the manufacture of a substitute which combines phosphoric with other suitable acids.

Agar.—War Production Board, Regional Office, this city, in market for any surplus of this material.

Alcohol.—Demand for pure ethyl alcohol is well up to recent totals, and the movement of denatured material of all sorts is heavy enough to keep reserves on the short side. The fact is that despite the huge expansion in production in the country, consumption sops it up like a blotting paper. Only by trimming many genuinely essential requirements and practically eliminating all needs definitely unessential is it possible to keep the war program requirements fairly well covered.

War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State building, this city, in market for any surplus stocks of ethyl alcohol.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Consumption presses production sharply and persistently. Demand for derived products keeps reserves conservative. Prices appear completely stabilized. War Production Board, Rational Office, Empire State building, this city, in market for any surplus supply.

Butyl Alcohol. — War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State building, this city, in market for any surplus material.

Caffeine. — Although domestic production is maintained at an amazingly high level, availability of raw materials being considered, the needs of the nation have to be met in part by importations. During the past week, 128 barrels reached here from foreign parts. War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State building, this city, in market for any surplus stocks.

Castor Oil.—Beans continue to pour in and the inflow of material is now being butressed by importations of substantial quantities of foreign made castor oil. Imports of beans last week totaled 7,855,200 pounds. The total of arrivals since January last is now 182,041,600 pounds. Imports of oil total 6,734 drums.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Corn Syrup.—Office of War Information issued correction of its release OPA-T-1084. Correction reads: —The guide provides replacements of corn sugar for the July-August and September-October allotment periods at 65 percent of the amount used in the corresponding period in 1942, while corn syrup will be replaced at 55 percent of the amount used. The original release gave the latter figure as 53 percent.

Cream of Tartar. — Should eventually be an increase in stocks if plans concerning raw material are realized in not far distant future.

Ethylene Dichloride. — War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State building, this city, has 4,000 pounds for sale.

Fishliver Oils.—Outlook for consumption on all accounts point to need for sharp increase in fishliver catch this year. Season starting on Pacific Coast.

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—Prices for vitamin oils tight with demand consistent. Big problem here is to find sufficient livers. Becoming serious factor. California soupfin production is not in full swing yet. Manufacturers have been dependent on Mexican shark livers, which have not been too freely offered. 100,000 unit A oil is named from 18c. to 19c. per million units.

Formaldehyde. — War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State building, this city, has 2,200 pounds for sale.

Glycerin. — Allocations for August have been released and appear elsewhere in this issue. Little general news in market. War machine continues to consume production and gains in supplies of crude glycerin seem to have no adverse effect on

Association Meetings:—

American Pharmaceutical Ass'n, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 9 to 11.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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market. It is apparent that the long term requirements make it certain that all available crude will find a home with not much difficulty.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Glycerin steady. Buyers evince much interest. Sellers say tone is firm. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iodine and Iodides.—No shortage has developed in this material. Presence of a good warehouse stock in the hands of the agent for Chilean producers has operated toward complete stabilization of deliveries on prompt basis.

Isopropyl Ether.—Quantity of 1,150 gallons offered for sale by War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State Building, this city. May have some isopropyl alcohol, also.

Menthol.—Importations totaled 10 cases from a good neighbor. Sold long prior to arrival. More expected later on.

Methanol.—War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State Building, this city, in market for surplus stocks.

Methylisobutyl Ketone.—An amendment to order M-322 requires both primary and end use of this item to be shown in the certification of use by each person placing an order with the supplier. Details elsewhere, this issue.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made by the Food Distribution Administration July 28 to August 4 totaled 4,793,431 pounds of skimmed milk material, spray process, and 4,531,068 pounds roller process. Whole milk powder, 890,000 pounds roller prices. FDA delivered at ships side for export to United Nations 18,279,120 pounds of skimmed milk powder and 1,617,227 pounds whole milk powder in month of June.

Pectin.—War Food Distribution Administration delivered at ships side for export to United Nations 215,040 pounds in June.

Perchlorethylene.—War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State Building, this city, offers 750 pounds for sale.

Quicksilver. — War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State Building, this city, in market for surplus stocks. Activity on spot conventional and restricted to normal operations.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Purchasing of quicksilver moderate. There is some spot demand, with supplies tight. Larger sellers quote from $189 to $190 per flask for deferred deliveries. Spots higher.

Quinine.—War Production Board, Regional Office, Empire State Building, this city, in market for surplus stocks. Doubtful if much can be secured as the whole country was combed for quinine stocks in all sorts of hands, combing being done by a national trade association.

Sorbose.—Food Distribution Administration in June delivered at ships side for export to United Nations 5,731 pounds of this article.

Theobromine. — War production Board, Regional Office, Empire State Building, in market for any surplus stocks.

—O-P-D—

Publicker Plant Facilities For DPC Augmented

OPD Washington Bureau

The Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has increased its contract with Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, Pa., to provide additional facilities at a plant in Pennsylvania at a cost of approximately $750,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $5,300,000. Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Chas. Pfizer Co. Reports Six Months' Earnings

Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, reports net earnings of $828,798 for the six months ended June 30, 1943, equivalent to $1.65 per common share. This compares with $602,222 or $1.20 per common share in the corresponding period of 1942. Sales for the first half of 1943 amounted to $8,169,819 as against $5,750,010 for the corresponding period of last year.

—O-P-D—

L. J. Huener has been elected assistant secretary of Bristol-Myers Company, this city. He has been with Bristol-Myers since 1927.

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Classification Standards For Commodities Issued

—Continued from page 3

business should somewhat at least reduce the misunderstandings and errors that sometimes develop in references to commodities of some particular use.

The structure of the Standard Classified List of Commodities groups commodities into three divisions:—Part 1, Crude Materials; Part 2, Basic Materials and Products; and Part 3, End Products. The list is further divided into seventy-six major groups (two-digit) and these are subdivided into 589 groups of closely related commodities (three-digit). These groups are further subdivided into four-digit to twelve-digit items, depending upon the degree of detail which appeared to be necessary or desirable.

Although the listing appears complicated on its face, it has some relatively simple aspects. For example, all chemicals will be found listed under the major group number 19; in other words any commodity list number preceded by the figures 19 will be readily recognized as being in the chemical group, but there are various classifications—on the base, on the acid component, and by use—for different salts of the same base.

Breaking the chemicals down into subgroups it will be found that all inorganic chemicals will have the figure 1 as the first figure after the group figures 19; organic chemicals will have the figure 2; compressed and liquefied gases and chemical warfare agents will be represented by 3 as the first figure. Subdividing farther, all heavy inorganics will be found to have the figures 11 as the first in their groups, the heavy chemical acids, 111, hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, 1111. Thus 18-degree hydrochloric acid is numbered 111110; Sodium carbonates are in the 113400 group; sodium arsenate is 120460 (under arsenic); caustic soda is 112400; sodium nitrate is 511100 as a fertilizer and 125430 in other grades; and when you get to sodium thiosulphate the number is 12549130. That alphabetic index will be very helpful.

The chemical listings are the largest of any group in the volume, covering some 5,400 commodities. A separate group is provided for some 4,000 drugs and medicines. This group is given the basic number 65. Toiletries, cosmetics, soap, and household chemical preparations are listed under group 66 and cover some 300 products.

—O-P-D—

Acetic Acetaldehyde Under Allocation

—Continued from page 5

covered acetic acid. The term does not include acetic acid recirculated as such within a manufacturing process nor does it include acetic acid of less than 12 percent concentration (vinegar) produced at plants at which there are no facilities for further chemical conversion.

"Recovered acetic acid" means that acid which is removed from a manufacturing process in which that acid was used as a raw material whether introduced as acetic acid or acetic anhydride, or as a solvent or any other material, excluding acetic acid which is recirculated as such within the manufacturing process. By "removed" is meant removal for resale, conversion into acetic anhydride, or use in another manufacturing process in the same plant or separate plants.

"Acetaldehyde" means acetaldehyde (acetic aldehyde or ethyl aldehyde) of any grade and from whatever source derived.

—O-P-D—

Theodore Swann Files Bankruptcy Petition

Theodore Swann, doing business as Swann & Co., Birmingham, Ala., has filed a petition for arrangement under section 421 of chapter xii of the bankruptcy act, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern division of the Northern district of Alabama. Stephen B. Coleman, 310 Postoffice building, Birmingham, has been appointed referee in the matter.

Mr. Swann lists debts totaling $900,407.58, of which $464,816.60 is designated as personal and $435,590.98 as business. The debts are listed as:—Prior claims, $290,193.39; secured claims, $429,421,25; unsecured claims, $180,792.94. Mr. Swann's property schedules total $2,643,107.54 of which $2,228,500 is listed as personal and $414,607.54 as business. Stocks in corporations represent $2,000,920 of the personal property; real estate is listed at $311,367.27.

Proposals of arrangements and a plan of settlement of unsecured debts are included in Mr. Swann's petition. The first meeting of creditors is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. August 24 in Mr. Coleman's office.

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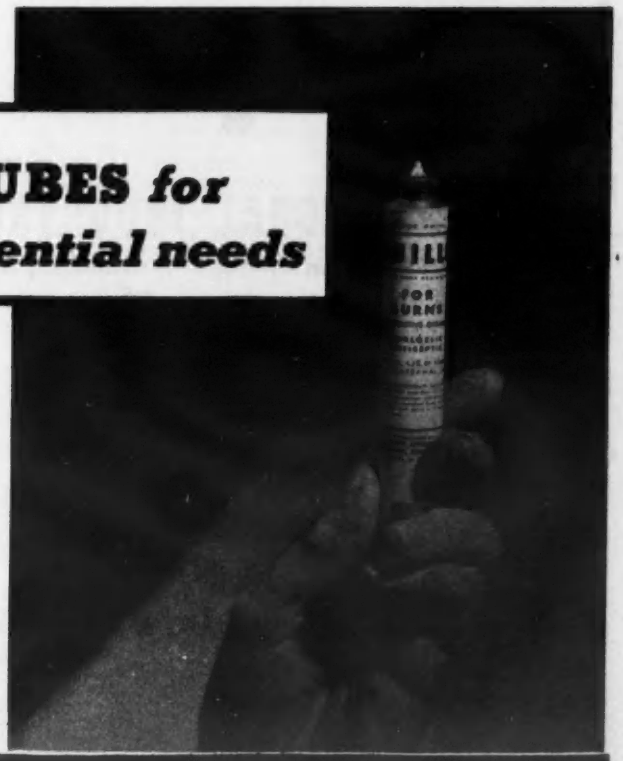

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Obituaries

Ernest G. Alberque

Ernest G. Alberque, organizer of the Passaic Piece Dye Works, and the Progressive Silk Finishing Company, died in Ridgefield Park, N. J., August 9. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Born in Buffalo, Mr. Alberque began work at the age of twelve in the mills of the Charavay & Bodvin Silk Company, later becoming a partner in the firm. He was instrumental in merging this company with the Silk Finishing Company of America in which he was also a partner. He retired from business in 1912 at the age of thirty-seven, but later organized the Progressive Silk Finishing Company, Hoboken, N. J., becoming its president, and in 1919 organized the Passaic Piece Dye Works, serving as treasurer. He held both posts until his death.

Surviving are his wife and four children.

James T. Doster

James Thomas Doster, who retired in 1934 as chairman of the executive committee of McKesson-Doster-Northington, Inc., died in Birmingham, Ala., August 5. He was seventy-six years of age. Born in Monroe, N. C., Mr. Doster graduated from the University of Maryland and went to Birmingham in 1901 to organize the Doster Drug Company, wholesale druggists, a year later entering partnership with Merrill Northington to form the Doster-Northington Drug Company. He was president of Doster-Northington, Inc., until 1929, when the company was absorbed by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., as the Bedsole-Colvin-O'Dell Drug Company. He returned in 1931 as chairman of the executive committee of the renamed McKesson-Doster-Northington, Inc., and he remained in that position until his retirement in 1934. The firm is now known as the Doster-Northington division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Surviving are three sons and two daughters.

Bernard O. Graves

Bernard O. Graves, president of Hollingshurst & Co., Inc., fertilizer and feeding materials, of this city, died in his home in Jackson Heights, L. I., August 9, after a prolonged illness. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Born in England, Mr. Graves started his business career there with Hollingshurst & Co., Ltd., and came to this country in 1910 to open an office for the Hollingshurst firm. In 1928, upon the liquidation of Hollingshurst & Co., Ltd., Mr. Graves acquired the title and business of Hollingshurst & Co., Inc., in this city.

Dr. A. T. McCormack

Dr. Arthur Thomas McCormack, State Health Commissioner and secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Health, died of a heart attack in Louisville August 6. He was seventy-one years of age. He had succeeded his father as secretary of Kentucky State Board of Health in 1912.

William Freund, associated for many years with the old firm of John Aspegren & Co., cottonseed oil broker, this city, died August 3, aged 61 years. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange at the time of his death, but retired from active business about seven years ago.

Dr. C. Stuart Gager, director since 1910 of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, died in Waterville, Me., August 9. He was seventy years of age.

Francis Fillion, who served as an entomologist for the Department of Agriculture, died August 10 in Patchogue, L. I. He was ninety-three years of age.

Ewald H. Schniewind, president and director of Powder Metals & Alloys, Inc., this city, died August 9. He was fifty-six years of age.

Joseph Straus, head of the Industrial Synthetic Corporation, manufacturer of synthetic chemicals, and treasurer of the Mineralia Metal & Ore Corporation, both of this city, died recently. He was fifty-four years of age.

Four Drug Wholesalers Ordered to Increase Pay

OPD Washington Bureau

The National War Labor Board has unanimously ordered wage increases averaging approximately 5c. an hour for workers in four Los Angeles, Calif., wholesale drug houses, and ordered that women be paid the same rate as men doing equal work. The increases result from a wage schedule recommended by a WLB mediator and are retroactive to September 1, 1942. The board approved the schedule to bring these rates up to the minima of the range of going rates for similar work in the Los Angeles labor market.

About 900 workers, represented by the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, in the following companies are covered by the Board's order:—The Brunswick Drug Company, the J. K. Hornbein Company, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and the Morgan & Sampson Company.

The board directed that rates for women workers be determined on the basis of equal pay for equal work. Prior to this order, the companies paid women approximately 10 percent below the rates paid men for similar work.

The rate for beginning workers was set by the Board at 60c. an hour, with the progression rate to the maximum wage reduced from a year to 10 months.

The board ordered that the retroactive pay for workers whose rates are increased by the new schedule shall be computed on the basis of 5c. an hour for straight time and 7½c. an hour for overtime worked during the period from September 1, 1942, to July 29, 1942, the date of the Directive Order.

—O-P-D—

Gunning & Gunning Names Nadel Chemical Dept. Head

Gunning & Gunning, chemicals, aromatics, vitamins and oils, this city, has appointed P. Nadal in charge of its chemical department. Mr. Nadal, connected with the chemical industry for twenty years, was formerly with Keene Chemical Company.

—O-P-D—

John H. Leadaman has been appointed general sales manager of the Veeco products division of the American Products Company, Cincinnati.

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KYANITE—170 tons, Charles Taylor Sons & Co
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777 bgs, 155,400 lbs, S C Johnson & Son, Inc
70 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Bank of California National Ass'n
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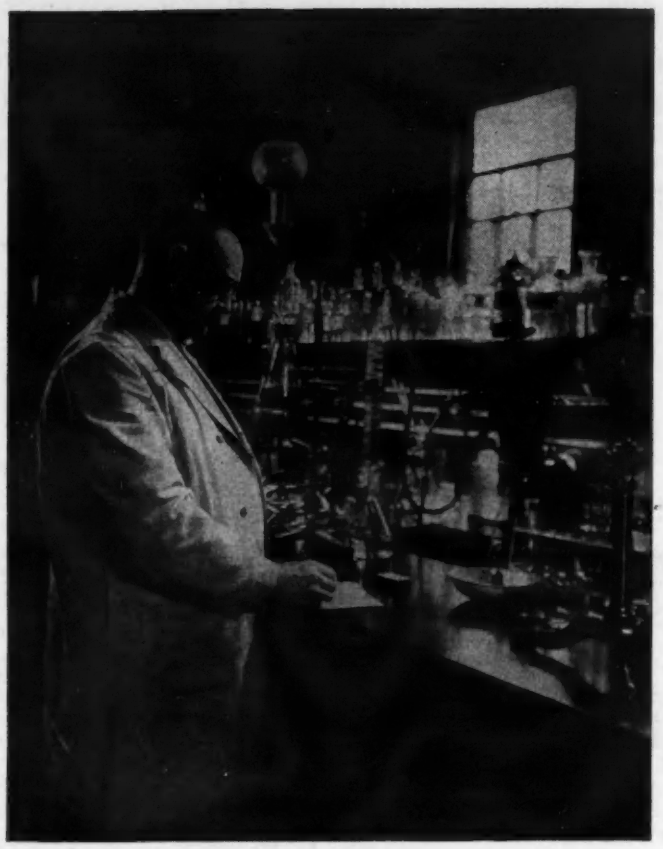

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HEADQUARTERS FOR BOTANICALS AND BOTANICAL DERIVATIVES

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

United States Commercial Company Lays French Government North African Seed Offers Before Trade

Mainly because of the lack of developments in other articles, the reappearance of offerings of North African seeds for shipment to this country assumed a prominence not in proportion to the importance of such articles in a botanical drug market. However, the offerings were important enough in the program for reestablishing a commercial economy between the primary and United States markets to bring together government representatives of the United States Commercial Company, which body received the offerings, and some forty-six representatives of the importing, agent, and brokerage trades in this city. Full details appear elsewhere.

So far as the backbone of the market—medicinal botanical drugs—was concerned, activity centered mainly on getting goods collected. Sales activity remained in abeyance and, considering the availability of supplies, it was probably just as well that buyers were not out in force during the period under review. Volume was small and built mainly from a limited number of small orders.

Dealers in botanical crude drugs might be divided into two groups. In one would be the dealers in New York City. In the other would be those whose headquarters are in the collection areas of the country and who oftentimes sell to the dealers here. In normal times there may be some difference in the buying achievements of each group, but this year the reports show that there is little or no difference in the results of the group activities. Both groups report that never has it been so difficult to persuade persons to work at getting crude drugs. Hence, the quantities of goods reaching the warehouses of all dealers are far below normal and, probably, far below consumers' requirements.

Balsams

Peru.—Steady to firm but subject to a demand not much in excess of jobbing.

Tolu.—Market rather dull. Small orders make the bulk of business. Prices hold.

Barks

Buckthorn.—Not much held locally because imports from normal sources have been impossible for some time. Almost nominal market.

Canella Alba.—Quiet but firm. Little demand. Stocks change within narrow limits.

Cocillana. — Steady at recent advance with the tendency being toward still higher prices as stocks prove substantially smaller than expected.

Elm.—Some doubt exists concerning ability of dealers to secure stocks sufficient to care for a very moderate consumption requirements in the season of largest consumption that lies ahead.

Sassafras.—Very firm. Stock accumulation from new collections not very substantial and carryover is smallest in years.

Beans

St. Ignatius. — Probably there are plenty of beans in the Philippine Islands but there certainly are very few on this market.

Vanilla. — Unless the unexpected happens, chances for an acute shortage of beans seem better now than for some time past. Entire relief from the pending situation lies in the ability of some one in the business of importing French beans to persuade someone in the Office of Economic Warfare, or other properly constituted federal body, to provide transport facilities for beans awaiting shipment. This would involve also the use of persuasive powers in the matter of making it possible for importers here to pay for the beans in the French Islands.

Berries

Fish. — Not mentioned much for some time past but holding firm as to price and moderate as to supply.

Hawthorn. — Virtually extinct on spot and conditions prove unpropitious for further replacement arrivals from the primary market.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

None

Reduced

Arnica flowers, 50c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

None

Reduced

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
253.5	259.3	260.5	276.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Flowers

Arnica.—Stocks rise and prices fall. Market now down to $2.25 to $2.50 per pound, quoted as to seller and quantity as well as delivery.

Chamomile. — Relations with the primary market supplying Hungarian type flowers to this market are very bad. Diplomatic representative returns to Washington and the suggestion that he won't return circulates freely. Argentine still has diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy.

Clover. — The reserve will not be very substantial because collection of a domestic crop was done under great scarcity of labor.

Safflower. — Bare possibility that shipments from Egypt may be resumed. Not much here at the moment. Also, there is not much demand.

Saffron. — Spanish flowers dull and available at prices shading open quotations should firm orders develop locally.

Gums

Aloe.—Strong as to Curacao gum but competitive as to the Socotrine variety. However, the latter situation seemed to be local rather than international and could change quickly.

Arabic.—Quiet. The week proved uneventful so far as prices were concerned, holders being disposed to hold present levels until such time as another buying wave shall come to the market. There is quite a lot of unsold

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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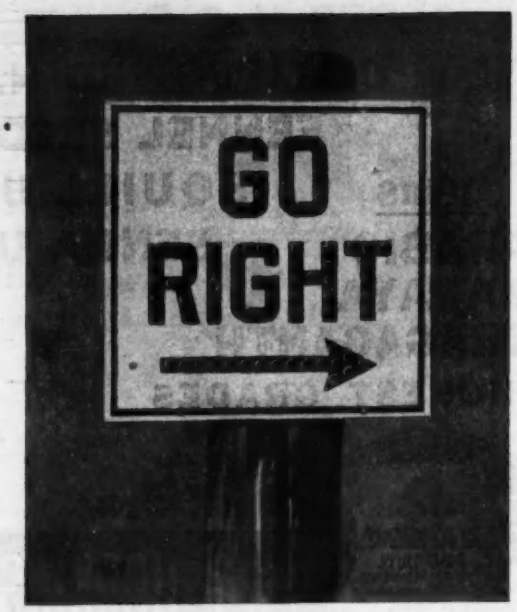

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gum on this market, but not all of it is now on the counter for sale.

Guaiac.—Stocked moderate but, apparently, sufficiently to meet the current manufacturing requirements of consumers.

Myrrh.—Ability of replacement is tenuous and uncertain at the best notwithstanding the fact that there should be plenty of gum available for export at primary market points.

Olibanum. — Considerably more than the recent volume of business was done during the past two weeks and rather pronounced strengthening of the market prices has resulted.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Holding steady under excellent stabilization of sellers' prices.

Laurel.—Cyrus goods shaded to 27c. to 28c. per pound; Spanish, 30½c. to 31. Portuguese reported very steady. Little Greek remained on market.

Marjoram.—Chilean material down to 39c. to 40c. per pound and Argentine goods stood lower at 42c. to 43c. per pound with little being done in either.

Rosemary.—Portuguese said to have sold at 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound.

Saga.—All prices well stabilized in absence of substantial stocks and important competition.

Stramonium.—Seems to be more than enough to go around and market appears reasonably easy at 22c. to 23c. per pound.

Savory.—Some Spanish goods offered nearby at 73c. to 74c. per pound.

Wormwood.—Little of any sort available and wide price range continues.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Continues in virtually nominal position. No general distribution of stocks available.

Colocynth Pulp.—Reasonably steady, the moderate volume of consumer demand being considered. Stocks inconsiderable.

Ergot.—Holding very firm at all points and apparently retaining much of the recent strength developed abroad. It is reportedly ravaging the rye crop in the Prairie provinces of Canada. The fungus is said to be prevalent this year in practically all cereal field crops, and the bins contain large amounts of diseased grain. Suggests the possibility of obtaining ergot from Canada.

Lycopodium. — Offerings of new crop domestic goods expected. Said here that the collection would not be very large.

Pepsin.—Still subject to the competition that recently drove prices on powder down close to the import cost of goods.

—Continued on page 57

—O-P-D—

Coriander, Canary Seeds Future Shipments Offered

—Continued from page 4

for said service, and how payment for the same should be made. Mr. Kline said that under the requirements of the Department of State and the Army, actual purchase of the seeds must be by government from government. Free trading between importer or agent here and Moroccan principals is impossible because of diplomatic and military considerations.

The consensus regarding import agents was that they should be kept in business and a way found to utilize their services and pay them.

The suggestion that selling prices include a commission of from 1 percent to 1½ percent for import agents found general favor. The suggestion that the commission be pooled and ultimately distributed on a pro rata basis to the agents was not so generally acceptable. William Archibald, jr., said that the import agents would meet and lay a proposal before the USCC and the matter was left there.

Matters of payment for the seeds about to be bought in Morocco arose and the trade suggested that USCC pay but 80 percent of the total cost, reserving 20 percent to protect the buyers against possible future claims was received with some favor by Mr. Kline. And he also said that, responding to requests made at the meeting, he would ask for further offerings of cumin and fenugreek seeds. The form of purchase contract was studied and suggestions received.

CRUDE DRUGS

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ESTABLISHED 1840

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

N. F.

GOLDEN SEAL

HISTORY

First used by American Indians for whom it was a yellow dye, a wash for sore eyes and skin, an insect repellent when mixed with grease, and an alleviative in gonnorhea.

The first printed reference to it was in a paper on American Indian Dyes read by Hugh Martin before the American Philosophical Society in 1782 and published in 1793.

USE TODAY

It Is an Alterative and Anti-Periodic In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Hydrastic Canadensis		Yellow Puccoon

Contains at least 2.5% anhydrous ether-soluble alkaloids.
Contains not more than 4% foreign organic matter.
Yields not more than 3% acid-insoluble ash.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 56

Roots

Angelica.—Collection of domestic root inconsiderable and at a fairly high cost that precludes a movement of prices in buyers' favor.

Arrow.—Consumption has been spurred by the shortage in other thickeners.

Blood.—Is scarce now and is going to remain so throughout the Winter unless a marked change in collections takes place soon.

Culvers.—Country workers have not brought in much of this article and the carryover is hardly sufficient to cover total requirements.

Golden Seal.—Abandonment of cultivation projects has cut the size of the crop and strengthens the value of goods still available. However, sales will be less because of exports having virtually ceased.

Helonias.—Deliveries into warehouses have been subnormal and the supply for consumers is bound to be narrow next Winter.

Seeds

Anise.—Completely stabilized in price and not subject to more than occasional inquiry.

Canary.—French Government offers United States Government 5,500 tons at 5.17c. per pound f.o.b. Casablanca. Trade considers price high.

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian sell cheaper at 55½c. to 56c. per pound.

Celery.—Indian shaded to 32½c. to 33c. per pound as import changes show improvement.

Coriander.—French Government offers United States Government 3,690 tons at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. Casablanca. Considered a relatively high price.

Cumin.—Trade wants more seed offered from French North Africa. Morocco seed quoted spot at 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound.

Fennel.—Indian a small fraction cheaper at 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Importers desire French Government to offer more of this seed to this country.

Spices

Cinnamon.—Most of the goods recently arrived from Ceylon have gone to consumers.

Clove.—Basically a very firm article because of the uncertainty and difficulty of getting more goods to this country.

Ginger.—Small and narrowly held stocks in very firm price position. Even the supply of Jamaica root considered to be basically conservative.

Paprika.—Not a great deal of interest in spot offerings but prices retain a steady position in general.

—O-P-D—

Castor Seed Duty-Free Imports Allowed by Cuba

OPD Washington Bureau

Duty-free importation into Cuba for two years of a maximum of 7,620,775 pounds of castor bean seed annually has been authorized, according to the Department of Commerce. The privilege will be restricted to registered castor oil extracting industries which pledge to sow a minimum of 100 acres of land to castor seed for each 1,066,100 pounds imports.

Vanilla Beans—Tonka Beans

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ZINK & TRIEST CO.

15 Lombard Street Philadelphia Pa.

GUM ARABIC

INTERBORO CHEMICAL CO.

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GUMS TRAGACANTH ARABIC QUINCE SEED GALL NUTS

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WMC Lists Essential Industries, Activities

—Continued from page 3

The new job listings contained 149 occupations deemed critical, the holders of which are to be subject to deferment by the local boards depending upon conditions in the community, and sixty occupations and fifty-eight activities of a non-deferrable type, the holders of which are to receive no consideration for deferment even though they may be essential in those occupations.

It was noted that between essential activities and non-deferrable activities are many activities which are not classified. Similarly, between the lists of critical and essential occupations and the nondeferrable occupations there are many occupations which were not singled out either as directly supporting the war effort or as being nondeferrable. They will still be subject to the rules as they apply in the ordinary change order of call, it was explained.

The new list of critical occupations contained skills urgently needed in chemical, allied, and other war industry and supporting civilian activity. Men with these skills not now in essential industry were urged to register with their local employment offices and make themselves available to take essential jobs. If they do not agree to transfer when called, they will be subject to reclassification so that they will be available to the military forces which also need skilled men.

Production Occupations

Among the critical occupations are:—

Catalytic-converter engineer, synthetic rubber; cementer, oil well; chamberman, acid; coke burner; continuous—still engineer, synthetic rubber.

Driller, oil well, cable or rotary.

Foreman:—Included under this designation are only those individuals who are (1) utilizing in their supervisory jobs the knowledge and skills of one or more of the occupations included in the list of critical occupations, and (2) those who supervise directly or through subordinate foremen and supervisors production, technical, or scientific work in essential activities, although the occupations of the workers supervised may not be listed. The second category includes only individuals who must be in jobs requiring an extensive knowledge of the production, technical, or scientific work they are supervising, the exercise of independent judgment and responsibility for the products made or services rendered, and a training period of two or more years. In some plants, the supervisory personnel may be designated by other than supervisory titles, and where they meet the requirements outlined above they are included.

Glass Blower, scientific laboratory apparatus.

Inspector:—Included under this designation are only those workers who are qualified to perform in one or more of the critical occupations appearing in this list, and who utilize the knowledge and skill of such occupations in inspecting work in order to insure uniformity and accuracy of products or services.

Instructor:—Included under this designation are only those workers who are qualified to perform in one or more of the critical occupations listed and because of their aptitude and experience have been assigned as instructors in training programs either in plant or vocational.

Lead burner, all around.

Miner, underground, all-around:—Included under this title are only those individuals whose job assignment requires them to perform the duties involved in driving underground openings including drilling, blasting, timbering. Due to standardizations of mining methods these functions may be performed by separate individuals whose occupational titles also appear in this list because the jobs meet the criterion of critical occupations. Since the term "Miner" is generally used in the industry to identify underground workers, it should be clearly understood that it does not cover such workers as muckers, trammers and helpers.

Oil well gun perforator; oil well treater, acidizing.

Still operator, chemical, all-around; stillman, petroleum processing.

Tanner, all-around.

Scientific Occupations*

Chemist.

Engineer, professional or technical:—This title covers persons who are actually engaged as engineers in the operating, research, or teaching phases of these professions, who are qualified either by having met the educational requirements or because of long experience. In addition, this title is intended to include those individuals who may specialize in certain phases of the professions listed, below, such as mechanical engineers who specialize in the automotive, heating, or refrigerating engineering field but whose special designations have not been mentioned:—

Aeronautical, agricultural, ceramic, chemical, civil, communications, electrical, marine, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, radio, safety.

Entomologist, geologist, geophysicist, metallurgist, meteorologist, nematologist, parasitologist, pharmacologist, physicist.

* The titles appearing in this critical list of professional, technical, and scientific occupations are also intended to cover those persons who are engaged in full-time teaching of these professions. In addition, these titles are also intended to cover persons engaged in full-time inspecting duties which require the utilization of the knowledge of the critical occupations.

Four Sons in Service

© Mitar

The four sons of Harold Noble, manager of the insecticide division of S. B. Penick & Co., this city, are in the armed forces of the nation. The youngest, Gerard Noble, is now at Camp Upton, N. Y. Harold, jr., is at Camp Gordon, Ga. James is with the navy on the Atlantic, and Frank is with the fleet in the South Pacific. Mr. Noble, sr., has been associated with the Penick firm for twenty-six years.

—O-P-D—

Texas Cotton Growers At Odds With Oil Mills

—Continued from page 4

the farmers must feed in Winter months.

A summary of the situation was given here recently by J. Walter Hammond, of Tye, Tex., president of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, speaking to a group of North Texas cotton growers. Said Hammond:—

I am told that cottonseed crushers of this area are continually warning against taking your seed home for feed, but are unwilling to guarantee the return of any definite amount of meal or cake from that seed. If they continue in this attitude, it may be necessary for farmers to take their seed home until the oil mills are willing to call off their strike. They feel it is worth just as much to the war effort to have their profein feed fed to their cow as it is to somebody else's cow.

—O-P-D—

Edible Oils End Use Data Now Required

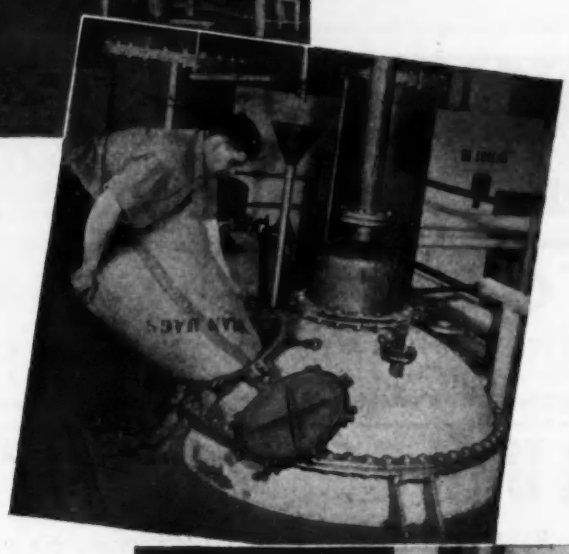
OPD Washington Bureau

Industrial users of crude edible oils allocated under FDO 29 soybean, cottonseed, corn oil and peanut oil are now required to name the end uses of the finished products and give other specific data to the Food Distribution Administration before producers are authorized to make deliveries.

Industrial users will continue to make application for supplies directly to producers, but before deliveries are authorized such users must furnish the following information:—

Kind and quantity of crude requested; present inventories of the particular oil; estimated time required to consume present inventories; estimated time to consume the quantity requested; specific manufacturing operations in which the oil is to be used; end use of the finished product; name of the agency, if military, for whom the product is to be made, and name of producer with whom order is placed.

BACKGROUND VALUES . . . a PART of the product, APART from the price



Photos, top; A part of our modern still room. Below; Loading a still preparatory to distillation; then, removal of exhausted plant material.

THE privilege of supplying an industry with many of its essential raw materials carries with it certain responsibilities and obligations which the supplier should regard as binding. There is, for example, the responsibility for the purity, quality and uniformity of his products and the obligation to his customers to see that their purchases measure up to these minimum demands. We look upon this as one of our most important functions, and through our growing manufacturing facilities (pictured here in part) where all operations are under the personal supervision of our own experts, endeavor to provide the rigid manufacturing standards and control of raw materials which, in large measure, will be determining factors in the salability of our customer's finished goods.

Let careful comparison of our products prove whether or not they represent the finest that human skill, exacting selection of raw materials and modern, sanitary methods of manufacture can produce . . . Write us for our catalog.

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Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Future Offerings of Sicilian Citrous Oils Likely to Come Via USCC—Peppermint Prices Still Incubating

Supplies of essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued to be conservative in all quarters throughout the past week and even in the instances where new crop distillation of domestic oils is afoot, the record changes but slowly. Demand remained rather narrow on the whole and in that respect conformed with the situation as to stocks.

Sicily was still partly occupied by Axis troops late last week but for all important purposes, the Sicilian lemon and orange oil areas are now under United Nations' control. Considerable discussion as to how Sicilian oils may ultimately be offered to this country was noted and it was usually recalled that, in other instances, offerings of commodities in conquered countries are made through the United States Commercial Company—the organization which is handling North African products needed in this country. It is not at all unlikely that, ultimately, the essential oil dealers here may receive an invitation to sit down with the USCC and talk over quantities offered and the prices at which lemon, orange, and bergamot oils have been quoted to the Federal agency.

Peppermint prices have yet to be set by official order of the Office of Price Administration. That body has been struggling with its peppermint problem for several months and now that the crop is actually running into the drums, time and need presses for a decision on prices. Until OPA acts, business in peppermint and spearmint oils must remain at a standstill. The situation in other domestic oils does not have anywhere near the facets that peppermint presents at this time.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.9	245.9	287.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Anise.—Odd lots exist here and there in the market but if lumped together the total would hardly make a decent sized jobbing quantity. Those with substitutes get good business.

Apricot Kernel.—The local reserve is not substantial and it proves difficult to assure constant and normal replacement movement from the Pacific Coast.

Avocado.—Curbs on production of cosmetics has tempered demand for this material. Stocks conservative and prices firm.

Cajeput.—Moderate supplies seem about equal to the present moderate pressure from buyers for consumption. There is no large surplus.

Cananga.—Fairly easy undertones govern locally and in a few instances buyers' bids were accepted last week. Rather slow market.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—The raw material situation seems fairly well in hand. Production at present confined mainly to actual requirements of this oleoresin. Some makers buy raw material only to extent of orders.

Caraway. — Deliveries still being made but the reserves run low and the position tends to get tighter steadily so far as normal quality material is concerned.

Cardamom. — High prices have curbed consumption, making it possible for dealers to eke out the small quantities they still hold in reserve.

Cedarleaf.—The higher market continued in firm position and the restricted supplies did little more than cope with current demands.

Cedarwood.—No further shading of prices was noted but the undertone was moderately easy and conditions seemed to favor buyers more than sellers.

Celery. — Little available. Practically nominal and sales have been made at both ends of a very wide price range, depending mainly on who the buyer was and his standing with his supplier.

Citronella.—Fairly stable at the moment so far as Ceylon oil goes. Little pressure one way or the other on the market. The supply of Java oil is practically at token levels. Most dealers have none.

Clove.—No easing of a very tight situation. In some quarters, stocks have been rarely to moderate. Could change promptly should raw material again appear on market.

Coriander.—A deal of negotiation goes on in order to get more Moroccan seed to this market. Meanwhile, little is done regarding getting the genuine Russian coriander oil to this country. There is some here and it fetched high prices.

Croton.—Quiet to dull market prevails on basis of unchanged prices.

Dill.—Fair amount of business for later deliveries have been written. Prices on domestic oil considered to be highly favorable.

Erigeron.—Distillation should develop in middlewest but it is unlikely that more than a very moderate production will be possible.

Eucalyptus.—Strong in all aspects at home and abroad. Believed that Spain may ultimately be able to ship here. There is also South American oil at that source.

Geranium.—It is believed that there is plenty of oil available in both primary markets but the rub is to get it from there to here. Requires licenses and shipping space allotments—both of which are not easily come by.

Grapefruit.—Food Distribution Administration in June set 1,710 pounds alongside ships destined for United Nations' ports.

Ginger. — Raw material situation fails to ease in the least. Not a pound of African root has reached here for long time. Went to London and it never found its way here under reverse lend-lease.

Juniper.—Stocks sure to remain conservative as domestic production cannot supplant that formerly the source in foreign parts.

Juniper Tar.—Fair stocks available on spot and more can be had in London.

Lemon.—Spot dealers show conservatism in offerings. Stocks for prompt delivery not large. It is said that contracts are being cared for very well. Fruit situation has improved. Total control of the Sicilian lemon groves and oil plants definitely in sight. Any offerings of Sicilian oil will reach here through the Office of Economic Warfare and probably directly through the United States Commercial Company.

Lemongrass.—Stocks are plentiful and demand current at this time is mainly of the small, few to the hill variety.

Lime.—Distilled oil from Mexico and some West Indies points in fair supply. Practically no Jamaica oil—formerly considered the best in quality—reaches here. It goes to London town.

Orange.—Plentiful stocks on hand and there are probably plentiful supplies in North Africa and Sicily—both of which are now dominated by United Nations' armies. United States Commercial Company will be logical body to receive future offers of oil for shipment. It is already offering other African products.

Peppermint.—The question of offi-

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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cial prices at which the new crop is to move remains high in the air. What the producers may sell for and what price the New York dealers may charge are as undetermined as ever. Meanwhile, the crop of mint is running from the stills and oil in drums is going into storage. Wonder what the middlewestern banks are doing this year in the matter of taking peppermint for security against loans made to the farmers?

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Fair market considering conservatism in matter of stocks.

Amyl Acetate.—Well stabilized. Not overly well supplied. Firm undertone.

Amyl Salicylate.—Stocks kept moderate but amount of raw material allocated to producers. Demand very good.

Anethol.—Not plentiful but still doing fair job in meeting consumer needs.

Benzaldehyde.—More could be sold but production is kept conservative.

Benzophenone.—Rather dull market but prices retain firm position.

Benzyl Compounds.—Little change from position of undersupply because of a production kept moderate by limited quantities of raw material allocated.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Most needs being supplied but prices show strength.

Coumarin.—Careful allocation of restricted production keeps pressing needs well covered. Prices prevail at ceiling levels.

—O-P-D—

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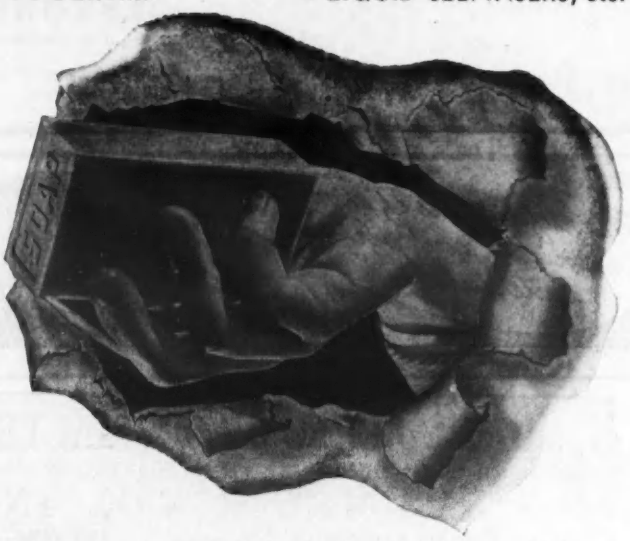

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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
Manufacturers of AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS and PERFUMES

Pine Tar and Oil Prices Are Ceiled

—Continued from page 5

Zone B, 22¼ cents delivered; Zone C, 19¾ cents f.o.b. producers' plant; and Zone D, 26⅝ cents delivered.

The zones spelled out in the regulation are:—

Zone A: all of the United States east of the eastern boundary of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas except for the cities in

Zone B: the cities of Gadsden, Alabama; Memphis, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss.

Zone C: all west of Zone A except the cities named in

Zone D: Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.

Container differentials which may be added to the maximum prices established for sales in tankcars, which are the same as those recognized by the industry, are also specifically set forth.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Drug Ass'n, Perfumers, Soapers to Golf

Chicago Drug and Chemical Association and the Chicago Perfumery Soap and Extract Association will hold a golf tournament August 20 at the Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Jose Polak Visiting U. S.

Dr. Jose Polak, Mexican representative for several major American chemical manufacturers and distributors, is making an extensive trip throughout the United States to call on his various principals. His itinerary calls for him to be in California during the remainder of August, thence to Chicago and the Midwest, where he will spend the greater part of September, and after which he will visit New York and points along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Dr. Polak is open for appointments for discussion of Mexican and Central American markets.

—O-P-D—

New England Motor Carrier Rate Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

A general increase of 4 percent in motor carrier freight rates between trunk-line and New England territories was authorized August 10 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new rates, the commission said, may be put into effect immediately.

The carriers had previously filed tariffs which were 6 percent above those in effect prior to the time when the railroads were authorized last May to increase their rates. The motor carriers had asked permission to increase their charges 10 percent, but the commission held that such rates would be unjust and unreasonable, in line with the contention made at the hearings by the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration.

—O-P-D—

F.W.D.A. to Hear Labor Representative

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, will be the featured speaker at the informal dinner held in connection with the 1943 "Road Ahead Conference" of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, September 30 and October 1.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

quality and not the size of the plant are determining factors in winning the award. The case of a Brooklyn man is illustrative. This man, an inventor, is the sole owner and operator of a small machine shop in the basement of his home, turning out precision parts for navy machine guns on a subcontract. The navy awarded him his original "E" in December, 1941, and his production record has entitled him to a renewal of the award every six months since that time.

An "E" award lasts six months. To get a renewal star a plant must at least equal the record for which it got the "E" flag. Falling off in quality or quantity of production for reasons within the control of management or labor may terminate an award. Avoidable absenteeism of workers is a bar to both flag and stars.

—O-P-D—

Customhouse Brokers' Fees OPA Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Fees and charges of customhouse brokers are exempted from price control through an action by the Office of Price Administration. The exception is granted by OPA in response to representations by these brokers that control over their rates causes an unnecessary burden upon their activities. This arises from the fact that the material decrease in the number of import transactions since the beginning of the war leaves the customhouse brokerage field oversupplied and has resulted in greater competition from such oversupply.

Moreover, the practices of customhouse brokers are subject to regulation by the Treasury Department. The exception is provided through the issuance of amendment No. 33 to revised supplementary regulation No. 11 to the general maximum price regulation and effective August 17.

—O-P-D—

Plant Repair Preference Ratings Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

Blanket preference ratings assigned for MRO purposes may be applied by persons eligible to use them for the repair of plant machinery and equipment, even if the repair job does not involve delivery of repair parts or materials, the War Production Board ruled through issuance of Priorities Regulation 3, as amended today.

Blanket MRO ratings are assigned by CMP Regulations 5 and 5A, certain orders in the "P" series, and certain other WPB orders and regulations and on forms and certificates where the kind and quantity of this material to which the rating may be applied is not specified. In any case where the quantity of material is specified in terms of dollar value only the preference rating is a blanket MRO rating.

Ratings assigned on PD-1A, and PD-3A certificates and other ratings assigned to the delivery of specific repair parts or materials may also be applied to installation of the parts or materials or to the repair job alone if it is found that installing the parts and materials is not necessary. However, in the case of ordinary plumbing, heating, electrical, automotive, or refrigeration repairs, a rating may not be applied to repair work even if it is expressly applicable to repair parts or materials.

—O-P-D—

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Names Gregory Vice-President

G. E. Gregory, formerly director of sales, has been elevated to the post of vice-president in charge of commercial development for the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation. J. P. Levis, W. P. Zimmerman, H. R. Winkle, Games Slayter and Dr. E. C. Sullivan were elected to the board of directors.

—O-P-D—

Jantzen Knitting Mills, Portland, Ore., has purchased the Santiseptic Company and its product, 'Santiseptic Lotion.'

Petroleum Derivatives

Increasing Shortages Threatened in Aromatic Solvents and Other Naphthas as Supply of Petroleum Xylol Is Further Reduced

Growing shortage in petroleum-based xylol, becoming more pronounced daily as erstwhile users of coaltar-derived xylol draw increasingly heavily upon stocks of the former, are threatening to dry up the principal source of aromatic petroleum solvents and other naphtha specialties in the solvent and diluent groups, simultaneously with the development of progressive scarcities in liquefied petroleum gases and in the paraffins and other waxes as well as in gasoline and heating oils, resulting from the inadequacy of the flow of crude petroleum into the plants of the independent refiners and the unceasing absorption of the lion's share of supplies in the East by our military establishments for our fighting forces in the battlefields of Europe.

Whereas it is now figured that the needs of our fighting forces abroad are running at a rate requiring 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil daily, while those of the motoring populace in the East are reaching fully as great a total, the current supply available for the latter consumers is being held down to 600,000 barrels a day by this war needs drainage. Hence, the recent amplification of the eastward movement of crude oil and derivatives, through new large-capacity pipelines, greatly augmented shipments over inland waterways and steadily mounting tankcar transportation, has failed to ease the tension in the gasoline situation on the Atlantic seaboard.

It has been officially announced by OPA, however, over the weekend, that some relief will be afforded from the short rationing of gasoline on the East coast by an equalization of the war drain between the Middle West and Southwest, as well as the East, by reducing the rationing allotments in the western regions and increasing those on the East coast.

Chances for authorization by OPA of a 35-cents-per-barrel advance in prices of crude oil in all fields, ardently advocated by PAW as well as by the independent producers, as a needful incentive for expanding the work of making new discoveries and extending secondary production activities, have received notable setbacks in the widely publicized accusation by OPA's Labor Policy Committee, that PAW's attitude on this score is aiding the producers in an attempt "to put over a $1,250,000,000 steal" on consumers with this proposed markup of crude oil, which has been voiced by that committee immediately after the main body of that bureau had expressed the opinion that the supply and transport situation had recently been improved so materially as to leave the petroleum industry with no claim in favor of higher price ceilings.

Price Changes

Advanced

Natural gasoline, in Mid-Continent (Group 3) area, 26-70 octane, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Requests for the allocated grades of these high-solvency aromatics continue to pour in upon processors who are again finding it difficult tc fill all orders for those receiving the necessary authorization from the War Production Board, because of a growing shortage of petroleum-based xylol, resulting from the unabated draining of supplies of such xylol by former users of coaltar-derivative xylol, hard pressed by the inadequacy of the current output of the latter, due to the recent strikes of bituminous coal miners. The demand for aromatic solvents outside allocation control, because of having a distillation point slightly above 330 degrees, is likewise holding out well and there is still a fair movement of aliphatics.

Cleaners' Napntha.—Movement of this cleansing agent continues brisk and in mounting volume on both military and civilian accounts. Tone remains firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Interest in this material is still increasing. Price structure holding very strong.

Mineral Spirit.—In unabatedly active call. Market stable.

Rubber Solvent.—Absorption by synthetic rubber plants reaching larger proportions daily. Prices well maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying movement still expanding, with war production contractors taking the bulk of the offerings. Supplies steadily tightening. Tone holding very firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Requirements based either directly or indirectly on the war of these materials well cleaned up, to a point where strength continues to be noted in virtually all sections of the market Offerings are slim and inquiries heavy.

Aromatic Solvents.—Buying interest good, prices firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Heavy call, market steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Movement steady, prices holding.

Mineral Spirit.—Demand maintained, with firm prices.

Rubber Solvent.—Still expanding needs, market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buyers maintaining contact, with quotations firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying good, no price change.

Los Angeles, Aug. 13.—The solvents and diluents markets have shown practically no change during the week. Current offerings have remained somewhat below trade requirements. Producers have been stretching every facility to emphasize paint and lacquer thinner production.

Tulsa, Aug. 13.—Supplies available for local trade continue inadequate, as the government is taking a large percentage for use in synthetic rubber and other operations. Transportation facilities are fairly efficient, but some refiners are being compelled to buy from others in an effort to fill orders from regular customers.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Market continuing to boil over with activity but, with the greater part of current offerings being taken up by the government for the making of high-octane gasoline, supplies available for other uses, notably heating purposes, remain rather small. Tone extremely strong.

Heptane.—Movement still brisk. Prices well maintained.

Hexane.—In moderate call. Market holding firm.

Octanes.—Interest increasing slowly but surely. Prices stable.

Pentanes.—Buying reaching fair-sized proportions. Tone steady.

Propane.—Both military and civilian takings constantly mounting. Market constantly stiffening.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Buyer interest in these products is at an extremely active point, and the market is steady to strong. Material available is not as extensive as both buyers and sellers would like to see it, with takings related to the war demand outstanding.

Los Angeles, August 13.—Strong buying interest has prevailed in the market again within the past week.

Tulsa, August 13.—All the petroleum gases continue in active demand, with supplies barely sufficient to meet needs. Tone holding strong throughout.

—Continued on page 62

—O-P-D—

Light Naphtha Diversion Discussed by Marketers

Featuring revival of the Individually Branded Petroleum Association at a meeting of several hundred small petroleum marketers in Chicago, August 10, was considerable discussion of the reported diversion of large quantities of stove and light naphtha to improper uses. This product currently is not rationed and it has been claimed large quantities of it are being sold as naphtha but being used for gasoline in motor cars.

Many independent marketers complained of the growth of the practice, but B. L. Majewski, chairman of the petroleum marketing industry committee for district 2, said the increase in sale of this material this year to date was only 2 percent, and he considered most of the increase legitimate. Russell Williams, of Gaseteria, Inc., Indianapolis, was designated permanent chairman, and an executive committee was designated to include one member from each of fourteen States represented at the meeting.

—O-P-D—

Gas Tech. Institute Adds Miller to Staff

Benjamin Miller, expert on gas transmission, has been appointed to the staff of the Institute of Gas Technology at Illinois Institute of Technology. Mr. Miller, associated with the Cities Service System for the past fifteen years, was formerly consulting engineer and assistant to the president of Gas Advisors, Inc., a service company in Cities Service.

—O-P-D—

Richfield Oil Company, Watson, Calif., has been awarded a contract for construction of laboratory, office and change buildings.

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Association Meetings:—

National Petroleum Association, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 21 and 22.

American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, November 8 to 11.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetic list of prices beginning on page 9

Petroleum Products

—Continued from page 61

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Continue in active call. Supplies rather limited. Market holding strong.

Paraffin.—Crude scale in brisk demand, with current supply wholly insufficient for requirements. Buying movement in semi-refined and fully refined grades held down by inadequacy of stocks. Fully-refined material above 133-135 A.M.P. still unobtainable. Prices strongly maintained.

Petrolatums.—U.S.P., technical and veterinarian grades still moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices firmly held at levels established last Fall.

White Mineral Oils.—In moderate request. Tone steady, with prices well maintained for both U.S.P. and technical grades.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, August 13. — Movement of these materials on order is reported fairly good. Buyers are taking moderate amounts of products, mostly apparently for their early needs. Offerings are not bothering the general market position of these products.

Los Angeles, August 13.—Inventories of paraffin wax of the high melting point variety made on the Pacific Coast are at a bare minimum, with the trade capable of absorbing several times the current production.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With their hopes for a general advance of 35 cents per barrel in all fields gradually fading under the blasts of the Office of Price Administration, producers of crude oil have found little consolation in tentative proffers of incentives for expanding new production, in the form of subsidies to be paid on oil obtained in new discovery areas.

Although remaining adamant in its refusal to grant a general markup of prices for crude oil in all fields, OPA has authorized a lifting of price ceilings on oil obtained in several of the smaller-yield fields of Kentucky to the extent of 5 cents to 12 cents per barrel, avowedly to prevent abandonment of certain wells by "stripper well producers" and to stimulate new oil land developments while bringing these prices in line with those of comparable crude oil in Illinois.

It was officially stated, at the close of the week, that formal announcement on the action to be taken on increasing the "A" ration coupon in the East and reducing the value of the "A," "B" and "C" coupons in the Central and Midwestern States would be made by Chester Bowles, general manager of OPA, over the Blue radio network Sunday night, August 15, when it was considered likely that the ban on pleasure driving also would be lifted.

Fuel Oil.—In conjunction with a call recently issued by PAW for increased production of 80-octane all-purpose military gasoline, that bureau has also urged refiners on the East Coast to amplify as much as possible their output of home-heating oil on the strength of its assurance that "August crude oil runs on the Atlantic Seaboard will be limited only by the capacity of facilities."

Gasoline.—Despite continuance of short rationing in the East and only slightly more liberal allowances to private motorists and operators of farm tractor and harvesting machinery in the Middle West, the demand for gasoline continues to run far ahead of the current supply.

The American Petroleum Institute has reported a reduction in supplies of gasoline for the week ended August 7, resulting chiefly from a decline in the total domestic production from 74,977,000 barrels to 73,368,000.

Sales of 2 cars of 26-70 octane natural gasoline have been made within the past week in the Mid-Continent (Group 3) area at 3⅞ cents per gallon, showing an advance of an eighth cent over recently named prices.

—O-P-D—

PAW Sets Up Southwest Office Under Buchanan

Establishment of the district 3 office of the Petroleum Administration for War on a decentralized basis under the direction of D .E. Buchanan, has been announced by Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies. At the same time, Mr. Davies signed a delegation of administrative authority over certain aspects of oil production operations in the Southwest to Mr. Buchanana as director-in-charge.

—O-P-D—

Ickes Asks Probe of OPA On Crude Oil Stand

—Continued from page 5

sider what PAW officials and experienced oil men said was the only effective method for encouraging exploration was received with deep dissatisfaction in Mr. Ickes' office.

Meanwhile, the labor policy committee of the OPA joined in the fight in support of Price Administrator Brown with issuance of a lengthy statement August 10 upbraiding Mr. Ickes and charging that the "big oil interests" were attempting "to put over a billion and a quarter dollar 'steal' " on consumers.

—O-P-D—

Oil Operators May Use AA-2X for Production

OPD Washington Bureau

Preference rating order P-98-b, under which the petroleum industry secures priorities assistance in obtaining materials, has been amended to provide:—(1) Production operators are authorized to use a preference rating of AA-2X in obtaining materials, other than maintenance, repair and operating materials, for production operations. (2) It is no longer necessary for any petroleum operator, regardless of which branch of the industry is concerned, to place both a preference rating and an allotment number on delivery orders.

By providing an automatic rating of AA-2X in P-98-b, the need for filing WPB-2565 applications is eliminated in the following instances:—(1) Production operators who do not require controlled materials need not file such applications. (2) Production operators who require capital equipment in advance of the time an application is filed for an allotment of controlled materials, need not file a special application in advance of such time, since the automatic preference rating is available to them to secure such capital items. (3) Production operators who are able to project their operations into a calendar quarter beyond the one for which they have filed an application for controlled materials, need no longer file an application to secure a preference rating for capital items for use in such future calendar quarters.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. to Lease Land To Oil, Gas Operators

Albany, Aug. 12, 1943

An opportunity is being extended to interested oil and gas operators to lease an area of approximately 1,698.69 acres of State land comprising parts of Steuben reforestation area No. 3 in the Town of Bradford, Steuben county, and Schuyler reforestation area No. 1 in the town of Orange, Schuyler county, according to John L. Halpin, acting conservation commissioner.

The acting commissioner expressed the hope that leasing the land may result in the bringing in of a productive well and the utilization on State land of a hitherto undeveloped resource which is now important in the prosecution of the war. This is in accordance with the provisions of section 60-b of the conservation law.

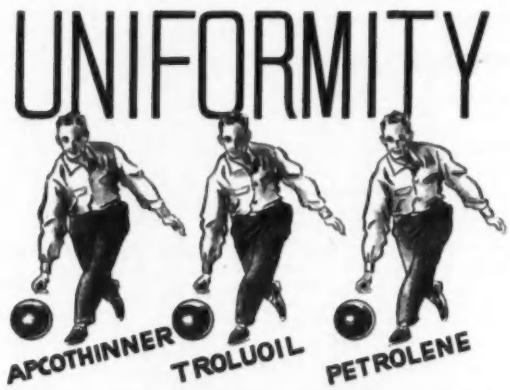
The form of lease to be issued and the manner of development will be the standard lease and development procedure adopted by the department with the approval of the State geologist in 1933. Part of a reforestation area in Steuben county was leased several years ago and a gas well brought in on the land from which the State receives royalties.

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Price Schedule Redesignated

The revised price schedule, No. 53, which has controlled dealings in fats and oils, has been rearranged and codified into a maximum price regulation No. 53. The new maximum price regulation is effective August 14.

We didn't know there was a lot of bowling going on this summer until we checked up on our artist. Just shows you can't even take things for granted . . . If you're having formula difficulties, why not let our Research Laboratories do a little "checking up" for you? We don't guarantee a "strike" but our chemists are rolling some pretty high scores these days.



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Fertilizer Materials

Steady Inquiry for Organic Nitrogen Products—Cotton States Used More Fertilizer During 1943 Season

Inquiry for organic nitrogen products was active last week, although trading was restricted by a scarcity of supplies. Continued heavy importations of castor beans have undoubtedly eased the supply situation of pomace, but demand was broad enough to exceed production. Fish scrap was mostly converted into meal, and increased importations of tankage and dried blood from South America were treated in a similar manner, so that the buying situation did not relax from the tight condition recently established.

Sales of fertilizer to the cotton states for the season of 1943 amounted to 6,158,271 tons, compared with 5,358,093 tons in 1942 and 5,203,370 tons in 1941. The total amount of fertilizer used for the cotton crop this year, according to the Department of Agriculture, was 1,556,937 tons, at an average cost of $32.64 a ton, against 1,460,623 tons, costing $30.77 a ton, in 1942. Acres receiving fertilizer this year were 9,977,000, compared with 9,978,000 in 1942. Removal of AAA restrictions on cotton production for 1944 is expected to substantially expand the call for fertilizers in the South, and manufacturers are making every effort to secure materials to meet the demand.

Although production of superphosphate has been increased, output will have to broaden materially if the required goal is to be accomplished. Phosphate rock is in ample supply to meet requirements, but the difficulty lies in securing a sufficient tonnage of sulphuric acid. Last year 2,950,000 tons of acid were used in the manufacture of fertilizer, against 2,500,000 tons in 1941. It would seem as if the amount this year would have to increase materially. The acid market is already feeling the strain of a mounting demand and is developing a tight position. Lend-lease shipments of triple superphosphate have kept the supply for domestic use exceedingly low.

Arrivals of some 14,000 bags of tankage and over 15,000 bags of dried blood from South America commanded attention. Owing to the urgent demand for feeding purposes, it seemed doubtful if any of this material would reach the fertilizer market. Expectations that the recent advance in the selling price for tankage might bring out freer offerings have not been realized.

Manufacturers of fertilizers in Baltimore have been notified by the OPA at Washington that a meeting of producers has been called for August 20 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, at which prices of fertilizers for the coming period will be decided upon.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Shipments went forward in fair volume, the movement being regulated by allocated orders. The price situation remained unchanged with mixers none too friendly with the market.

Ammonia Sulphate.—August deliveries were made according to allocated schedule. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended August 7 indicate a production of 39,007,040 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—Supply situation did not ease regardless of continued heavy importations of castor beans. While odd lot sales were occasionally reported, it was apparent that stocks were not equal to demand.

Fish Scrap.—While reports from the California coast suggest a normal catch, advices from the Atlantic Coast are mixed and the outlook did not take definite shape. It looked as though grinders favored the production of meal owing to the urgent demand for protein material.

Manganese Sulphate. — Market showed a gradual tendency to tighten and closed firm. Continued arrivals of ore might prevent shortage from becoming pronounced.

Soda Nitrate.—Deliveries against allocated orders went forward promptly. The market retained the same steady tendency.

Tankage.—Ceiling prices considered by many as too high for fertilizer and most of the material available was converted into meal for feeding purposes. Moderate importations of tankage and dried blood reached here last week from South America.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Demand was supplied in full with steady shipments of Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock. Production costs have slanted upward and the market held the same firm tendency recently noted.

Superphosphate.—Reported that production showed slow but gradual increase but admitted output will have to increase materially to meet all requirements. Lend-lease shipments of triple have kept that market in exceedingly limited supply, and there seems to be no definite improvement in the supply situation in sight at the moment.

Potashes

Producers moved August deliveries at a steady rate. The supply situation was reported satisfactory, but the market revealed no unusual developments. There was nothing suggestive of any relaxation from the firm position established by the market.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Stocks continued ample to meet demand readily and the general movement remained at a satisfactory level. The following rate and surcharge for transportation of sulphur in bulk has been approved by the War Shipping Administration: — From Galveston, Texas, to Tampa, Florida, $3.80 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus surcharge of 81 percent, effective on loadings completed on and after August 3. Pyrites remained unchanged in price with occasional sales of the imported variety reported.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Aug. 13. — Activity in the fertilizer market is confined to handling allocated materials which adhere to ceiling prices. Movements of materials against contracts are reported fairly satisfactory in spite of the heavy strain under which the railroads are laboring.

—*Continued on page 68*

Fertilizer Tag Sales: July

	Equivalent tons July 1943	July 1942	Jan.-July 1943
Virginia	12,026	7,701	330,099
North Carolina	9,959	5,000	1,090,285
South Carolina	1,380	16,010	696,448
Georgia	12,768	4,499	872,075
Florida	39,318	28,310	459,464
Alabama	2,800	3,750	619,550
Mississippi	3,400	966	334,994
Tennessee	1,267	1,433	184,214
Arkansas	.....	108	140,975
Louisiana	1,900	700	144,438
Texas	2,325	1,300	130,235
Oklahoma	35	.....	15,088
Total South	87,178	69,777	5,017,865
Indiana	48,115	10,631	281,240
Illinois	1,837	.....	68,601
Kentucky	8,750	2,373	124,001
Missouri	7,120	1,010	50,816
Kansas	5,051	13	8,341
Total Midwest	70,873	14,027	532,999
Grand total	158,051	83,804	5,550,864

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

SULPHUR GOES FLYING

In the sixth century A. D. a Chinese physician mixed sulphur with gold, cinnabar and asurite, and concocted what he called a "flying elixir." One drink of it, he predicted, would enable a man to fly. Needless to say, the effect of the elixir was gastronomical instead of aeronautical.

If he were alive today, however, the physician might derive some consolation from the fact that sulphur does help man to fly, aiding in such processes as vulcanization of rubber for tires and other airplane parts, pickling of some of the metals and production of high-test aviation fuel.

From almost as far back as the first time sulphur went flying, we have supplied consumers with a 99½ per cent pure product, mined from deposits on the Gulf Coast and free from arsenic, selenium and tellurium.

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OPD—8-16-1943 63

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1—Copper Fractionating Column; 38" x 37' high with all auxiliaries.

1—Sweetland No. 10 duriron fitted Filter.

2—Sperry 42" x 42", plate and frame, closed delivery Press; 40 chambers.

6—Ross Day, Kent, 3 roll water-cooled, paint, ink or paste Mills.

2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 5' x 30', 3' x 25'.

7—1000 gal. vertical Jacketed and agitated Vacuum Stills or Processing Kettles, MD.

2—Day & Ross, 40 gal. Pony Mixers.

1—Premier S. S. Colloid Mill; 5½" Rotor, 5 H P Motor.

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LARGE QUANTITY used, rectangular, 14 gauge, galvanized steel containers, weight about 40 pounds, overall size, 28¼x16¼x9¾ in., 6 in. diameter opening with grip-lock closure, capacity about 15 liquid gallons. Price upon request. Wm. H. Muller & Co., Inc., 122 East 42nd street, New York, N. Y.

TANKS CARS for sale: one 10,000 and six 8,000-gallon heater coiled; three 8,000-gallon uncoiled. Now in service and available for prompt delivery. Details and prices on request. Box 187, Warren, Pennsylvania.

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FILTER PRESS, Shriver, 26 in. x 26 in., complete with 28 new wood chambers. Sulphur burner, Freeport design, with Roots blower, burns 100 to 150 lbs. per hour, high degree of controllability. Address Box 1517, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE—Read master mixer, 25-gallon, with steam jacketed bottom outlet, three speed planetary motion, complete with 5 h.p. three-phase motor, and independently powered hoist for bowl. BOX 574, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Ten brand-new shelves for Devine dryer, size 78 in. x 59 in., for the lot $500.00. Also one Gould pump, brand new, size 2 in. x 1½ in., direct drive, fig. 3612, $40.00. Also one Gould pump, brand new, size 4 in. x 3 in. belt drive, fig. 3158, $75.00. BOX 565, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 548, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Spray drying equipment to handle 4-5 gallons water solution per hour. BOX 573, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Facilities Offered

CHEMICAL LABORATORY facilities available with or without chemist's services. Downtown area New York City. BOX 578, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 65

SALESMAN Well known manufacturer of Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, etc., with established clientele, wants commercially experienced Salesman for South America and/or South Africa and the Far East. Letters with full particulars to . . . Box 572, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
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1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
4—PEBBLE MILLS: 2 Patterson porox lined 300 gal.: 1—6'x5' Steel lined: 1—32"x42" Rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 200 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x8' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 3'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater type; No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m. d. to West, 500 HP synchr. Motor 3-60-440 V
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m. d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—28"x60", B. & C. DRYER m. d.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells, 3—4'x30'.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb. A. C. motor.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

LIQUIDATING
Former
LION BREWERY
108th St. and Columbus Ave.
New York, N. Y.

24—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long WOOD TANKS, 3" staves, 14,000 gals.
1—250-bbl. Steel Welded Mash Tub, 17'6" dia. x 7'8" high, with copper sparging ring, perforated bottom, complete
1—250-bbl. Steel Mash Tub, 16'3" x 7'2" high, with perforated brass bottom, complete
5—Foster Pump Works Bronze Rotary Type (excelsior) Pumps, size 3½", 58 GPM at 150 RPM, directly connected through reduction gears to a Sprague DC motor, 3 HP, 115 v., 1150 RPM.
1—15-ton Traveling Crane, hand operated, 33' span, approx. 100' I-beam runway

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

SEND FOR PRINTED CIRCULAR
ARRANGE TO INSPECT—
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—5' dia. all Copper Steam Jacketed VACUUM PAN, complete.
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXERS; 1—Ross 42 gal.; other sizes.
5—Single Punch TABLET MACHINES: 2 Colton "2B," ½"; 2 Stokes "H", 2"; 1 Single Punch 3"
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 64

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 549, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIALS!

At Buffalo, New York

1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.

1—Raymond 3 Roll High Side Mill.

1—Hardinge 7' x 36" Conical Ball Mill, with air classifier.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ⅛" shell.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Atmospheric Single Truck Dryer, with fans and coils.
2—Stokes 30" x 11', 4' x 50' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
3—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 60' to 8' x 125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

1—Pfaudler 1250 gal. Jacketed Tank, conical bottom, good for vacuum.
3—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jckt. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jckt. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
5—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, Ivonne baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
2—Tolhurst 40", center slung.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3'x5'x8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
1—W. & P. Mixer, non-jacketed, 293 gal., Size 18, Type VIII.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary 4'x6' to 12'x20'.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 7' x 36", titanite lined, with air classifier.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
2—Jeffrey Type 'A" Hammer Mills, 24"x12", 24"x18", motor driven.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
2—20'x20', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20"x8'.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lot of Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 550, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PAINT CHEMIST or technician for laboratory work, routine checking and control in paint factory, located near Philadelphia. Excellent opportunity. Write stating qualification, age, draft status, etc. BOX 554, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TANKS

23 Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82' Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIAL

4—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.

12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.

7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4,000 lbs. P. S. I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
6—½" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Comb. Surface Condenser and Receiver.
1—500 gal. closed agitated Jacketed Steel Kettle.
4—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
1—1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettle with lead coil.
1—200 gal. Jack. lead lined closed Kettle.
2—5 Roll W. C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1000 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

EXPERIENCED LABORATORY chemist; must have Registered Pharmacist license, capable of taking complete charge of laboratory manufacturing pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, home needs, flavoring extracts, etc. State complete details in first letter. Write Veltex Company, Birmingham, Alabama.

VARNISH MAKER or head kettle man by high-grade, well-established firm in metropolitan area; state experience, age, salary expected, and when available. Must be man of good character and personal habits. BOX 557, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TABLET MAN, experienced F. J. Stokes machines, knowledge of pill and tablet coating and manufacturing desirable. Write, stating age, marital status, draft classification, education, experience, salary expectation. Our employees have been informed of this vacancy. BOX 577, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PATTERSON Closed Vertical Steel Mixer, Jacketed and Agitated, 500 Gal.

Vertical Closed Steel Kettle, ¾", 500 Gal., lined with Acid-Proof Brick.

Dryer Roll, **BUFFALO FOUNDRY** Atmospheric 32" diameter x 80" face.

Glass Lined **ELYRIA** Jacketed Closed Kettle, 1150 Gal.

Glass Lined **PFAUDLER** Jacketed Closed Kettle, 600 Gal.

Centrifuge, 40" Steel Basket, M.D., bottom discharge.

Dryers—5' x 20' **BUFFALO** Vacuum.

OLIVER Continuous Filters, 4 x 5.

18" **SHRIVER** Closed Delivery 6 chamber. **Aluminum** Filter Press.

SHRIVER 12" Lead Plate and Frame Filter Press, 12 chambers, closed delivery.

Hand operated **Portable Elevator,** 1500 lb. cap.

Sifters and Mixers. 100, 200 and 600 lb. cap.

Sectional Glass Lined Storage tanks, 12,000 gal.

We buy single items to complete plants for cash!

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

HEAD CHEMIST—Permanent position with well-established manufacturer located in East. Must be capable of developing new organic products; supervising research and testing laboratory; directing work of assistants. Excellent opportunity for right man. State age, training, experience, draft status, salary desired in first letter. Replies held in strict confidence. BOX 568, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES MANAGER wanted—Exceptional opportunity for post-war sales manager with well-equipped Baltimore paint factory, now principally on war work. Will supervise sales to painters and industrials in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Salesman with proven record of past production may qualify. BOX 575, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES EXECUTIVE wanted—Man capable of organizing and training sales staff wanted by manufacturer of sanitation supplies selling to large industrial plants and hospitals. Prefer man with specialty selling background. Exceptional opportunity for executive who can qualify for this position. BOX 579, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PURCHASING AGENT, export buyer, chemical trader and sales correspondent heavy and fine chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals and allied products. Familiar domestic and export purchase and sales terms as well as government war regulations. Acquainted with production sources and metropolitan New York vendors. Long diversified executive experience foregoing lines. Age 40, married. Salary desired $3,600 or equivalent. BOX 569, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ASSISTANT (FEMALE) to president, export manager or purchasing agent; 12 years' business experience, fully familiar export details, government regulations, purchasing chemicals, pharmaceuticals, drugs. At present in charge of export office, wishes to change position. College, three languages, efficient, responsible, conscientious. BOX 570, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Varnish Fires

COMPLETE OIL and gas burning systems specially adapted for varnish fires. Tangential or central fired settings with carbofrax domes, or diffuser rings and pedestals. Many years' experience in these installations. Otto Penzenstadler, Ridgewood Station, Box 48, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEMIST WANTED

For full charge of laboratory and plant of a well established chemical manufacturing company in New England, doing essential work now with postwar business assured.

Man with experience in textile chemical specialties preferred. Salary commensurate with ability.

Our employees have been notified of this advertisement.

Write Box 576, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

-EMSCO-

1—12" x 30" KENT 3 ROLL MILL
2—16" x 30" KENT 3 ROLL MILL
1—30" STONE MILL
1—16" x 40" ROSS 3 ROLL MILL

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephone: Mitchell 2-3536

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page 63*

Removal of A.A.A. restrictions on cotton production next year is expected to materially increase the demand for fertilizers in the south and fertilizer manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to get materials to meet the demand.

Quotations are as follows:—

Superphosphate. — 61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29.20 per ton, ports; $28.20 ovens.

Ammonium Nitrate.—Delivered price of sulphate of ammonia.

Nitrogenous.—$3.25 to $3.50 per unit, producing points.

Baltimore, August 13, 1943.—Fish Scrap. Operations of menhaden fishing companies continue at a fair level with some reports that are not so good. Fishing off the North Carolina coast is limited to two companies, with other operators disposed to wait until the beginning of the regular fall season; The fish caught off Florida are said to be larger and richer in oil, but the hauls are smaller.

Superphosphate.—Demand is still good. Stocks are reported not in excess of demand, and more could be disposed of if available, ceiling unchanged.

Tankage.—Continues scarce and some other materials have been substituted to make up for the shortage, ceiling steady.

Dried Blood. — Ceiling unchanged at $4.95 per unit-ton, this product continued scarce and trading down to small volume.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Demand continues rather good for most grades of fertilizer materials. However, supplies continue to be restricted and the fact that sellers are unable to take on much additional business is operating to cramp the market's expansion to some extent.

Dried Blood. — Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage. — Feeding grade unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar; $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Los Angeles, Aug. 13. — A general settling down has transpired in the fertilizer market here lately, now that the bookings on chemicals for the new year are a practical thing of the past. True, the trade expects some further nitrogen allocations later, but for the present, the situation is rather quiet. On organics, animal products production amounts to only a drop in the bucket, compared with the sales potential. Sardine meal production is now under way in northern California, but sellers are reluctant to sell ahead and are combining their activities mostly to small lots as made.

Ruling prices are: — Ammonia Phosphate at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered California points.

Fish Meal.—Tendency is not to make any advance sales with sellers tending to hold off. 67% protein meal quoted at $77.50.

—O-P-D—

Oil Trades Ass'n to Meet

Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its twenty-seventh annual sports outing at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., August 31.

Superphosphate Advisers Named by WPB

Superphosphate Producers Industry Advisory Committee has been established by the War Production Board. The government presiding officer is Dale Kieffer. Committee members are:—

H. B. Baylor, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Benedick, Darling & Company, Chicago, Ill.; L. E. Britton, Consolidated Rendering Co., Boston, Mass.; L. H. Carter, American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.; A. H. Case, U. S. Phosphoric Products Division, Tennessee Corp., New York, N. Y.; F. R. Dulaney, Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., Savannah, Ga.; R. A. Jones, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Anaconda, Mont.; R. L. King, Georgia Fertilizer Co., Valdosta, Ga.; S. L. Nevins, Arkansas Fertilizer Co., Little Rock, Ark.; L. W. Rowell, Swift & Company, Norfolk, Va.

—O-P-D—

Superphosphate Output Gained 12% in June

Superphosphate production in June, 1943, totaled 372,373 short tons, based on reports to the National Fertilizer Association from 112 plants. This was an increase of 12 percent over June, 1942. Stocks on hand at the end of June were 435,222 tons of normal 18 percent a.p.a. basis, 4,277 tons wet base 18 percent a.p.a., and 16,085 tons of 45 percent concentrated a.p.a. basis.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Crushings Up

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1, 1942, to July 31, 1943, and 1942, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1943	Tons 1942
Receipts	4,514,728	3,959,835
Crushed	4,496,492	4,008,436
On hand July 31..	89,817	81,528

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1943	Pounds 1942
Produced	1,400,259,000	1,240,872,000
Shipped	1,401,677,000	1,250,671,000
On hand July 31..	21,825,000	34,460,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1943	Pounds 1942
Produced	1,297,034,000	1,157,917,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand July 31..	207,081,000	310,191,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1943	Tons 1942
Produced	1,994,053	1,752,610
Shipped	2,165,500	1,726,954
On hand July 31..	18,593	190,100

Hulls

	Tons 1943	Tons 1942
Produced	1,084,756	991,521
Shipped	1,116,887	1,098,042
On hand July 31..	11,986	44,118

Linters

	Bales 1943	Bales 1942
Produced	1,355,221	1,183,963
Shipped	1,263,400	1,263,822
On hand July 31..	135,116	43,295

Fats, Oils Output Consumption; June

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for June, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds Production	Pounds Consumption
Babassu, crude	.....	575,000
refined	.....	103,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	8,808,000	2,122,000
No. 3, crude	2,527,000	1,912,000
dehydrated	462,000	786,000
sulphonated	.....	231,000
Chinawood oil or tung	293,000	1,192,000
Coconut, crude	9,078,000	18,970,000
Refined	8,300,000	8,458,000
Corn, crude	17,700,000	20,199,000
Refined	18,594,000	10,467,000
Cottonseed, crude	30,364,000	54,226,000
Refined	49,797,000	82,858,000
Linseed	71,316,000	48,780,000
Olive, edible	.....	221,000
Inedible	.....	34,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	497,000
Oiticica	.....	293,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	266,000
Refined	.....	191,000
Palm, crude	.....	4,392,000
Refined	.....	180,000
Peanut, crude or virgin	5,937,000	11,424,000
Refined	10,722,000	8,973,000
Sesame	.....	43,000
Soybean, crude	114,814,000	124,945,000
Refined	109,617,000	93,025,000
All other	8,675,000	892,000

Animal Fats

	Pounds Production	Pounds Consumption
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fat)	193,617,000	4,296,000
Neatsfoot oil	227,000	926,000
Tallow, edible	9,750,000	5,379,000
Inedible	66,058,000	84,099,000

Fish Oils

	Pounds Production	Pounds Consumption
Codliver oil	451,000	723,000
Cod oil	41,000	852,000
Marine mammal oils	118,000	1,862,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	11,774,000	17,991,000
Other liver oil	383,000	161,000

Greases

Greases, including garbage and house, other than wool	48,406,000	56,402,000
Wool grease	1,467,000	1,488,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	15,634,000	15,967,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,834,000	2,269,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,722,000	408,000
Grease and lard oil	7,973,000	4,698,000
Oleo oil	6,702,000	1,256,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,126,000	6,970,000
Stearic acid	5,114,000	3,026,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	151,000	199,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,733,000	2,526,000
Inedible	4,569,000	1,674,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	5,814,000	6,761,000
Tallow oil	1,342,000	1,000,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	14,083,000	13,772,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw and acidulated soap stock (100% fatty acid content)	14,685,000	15,671,000

Other Products

Glycerin, crude, 100% basis	13,043,000	13,416,000
High gravity and yellow distilled	10,046,000	4,924,000
Chemically pure	2,814,000	1,736,000
Hydrogenated oils—		
Edible	120,665,000	115,350,000
Inedible	18,754,000	17,776,000
Shortening	126,989,000	207,000
Winterized vegetable oils	19,176,000	6,532,000

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 47*

Fats and Greases

Grease.—No increase in spot offerings although production at some points is reported to have increased recently. Local situation firm.

Lard.—Local cash supplies continue light. Hog receipts liberal. Government announced recent purchases of 21,736,530 pounds of refined lard at 14.30c. to 14.86c. per pound.

Tallow.—Inquiries numerous but no increase in offerings on spot or for early delivery. Firm at ceiling.

Animal Oils

Lard.—Steady inquiry. Supplies light and inadequate for spot call. Quotations maintained.

Neatsfoot.—Demand steady and sufficient to prevent any additions to supplies of spot material.

Waxes

No further arrivals of wax have been reported on this market and hence the consumer trade last week was forced to depend on such reserves as they may have been able to create in their warehouses. So far as New York dealers are concerned, their warehouses have been either bare or woefully short of stocks for a long time past. And since importation is strictly on a quota basis, there is little chance for firsthands to renew their unsold stocks at this time.

Raw Materials Used

Raw materials used in June to produce vegetable oils were:—

	Tons Consumed June	Tons Stocks June
Castor beans	12,128	10,902
Copra	6,414	20,694
Corn germs	27,167	118
Cottonseed	91,987	103,039
Flaxseed	103,969	66,887
Soybeans	381,268	517,366
Tung nuts	948	.....
Other	8,294	5,650

—O-P-D—

Kingsburg to Crush Flaxseed

The Kingsburg Cotton Oil Company is converting part of its equipment to prepare for crushing flaxseed now produced in Central California. The greater part of the mill's output at Kingsburg, Calif., during August and September will be linseed oil to be sold to the government, and meal for stock feed to be sold in local trade

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